NINETY-EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE SESSION

State of New Jersey.

Manual of the Legislature

COMPILED BY

F. L. LUNDY.

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JOINT AND STANDING COMMITTEES

OF THE

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

1874.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Treasurer's Accounts:

Messrs. Wood and Lydecker, of the Senate—Messrs. Pope, Iszard, Morrow, McGill and Mutchler, of the House.

On State Prison:

Messrs. Hewitt and Hopper, of the Senate—Messrs. Hemmingway, McKinley, Cole, Patterson and McDonnell, of the House.

On Public Buildings:

Messrs. Thorn and Smith, of the Senate—Messrs. Hoppock, Baldwin, Cole, Sheeran and Lindsay, of the House.

On Lunatic Asylum:

Messrs. Hopkins and Cutler, of the Senate—Messrs. Howell, Kirk, Schenck, Sellick and W. H. Gill, of the House.

On Library:

Messrs. Leaming and Cornish, of the Senate—Messrs. Halsey, Cox, McKinley, Langley and Rabe, of the House.

On Federal Relations:

Messrs. Potts and McPherson, of the Senate—Messrs. Dowdney, Adams, Conover, Vanness and Bogert, of the House.

On Sinking Fund:

Messrs. Havens and Hopper, of the Senate—Messrs. Eldridge, Marter, VanDeursen, T. S. Henry and Gill, of the House.

On Passed Bills:

Messrs. Sheppard and Hendrickson, of the Senate—Messrs. Cox, Coombs, Baldwin, Skellinger and Gifford of the House.

On Commerce and Navigation:

Messrs. Moore and McPherson, of the Senate—Messrs. Sproul, Howell, Conover, Sellick and Mutchler, of the House.

On Printing:

Messrs. Newkirk and Lydecker, of the Senate—Messrs. Carse, Borton, Dowdney, Morrow and Patterson, of the House.

On Soldiers' Home, at Newark:

Messrs. Stone, Wood and Smith, of the Senate—Messrs. Kirk, Budd, Hemmingway, Langley and Herring of the House.

On Soldiers' Children's Home:

Messrs. Sewell, Hewitt and Lydecker, of the Senate—Messrs. Coombs, Carse, Howell, Vanderbilt and Sutphin, of the House.

On Reform School for Boys:

Messrs. Jarrard and Hendrickson, of the Senate—Messrs. Carscallen, Sproul, Adams, Anderson and McDonnell, of the House.

On Industrial School for Girls:

Messrs. Thorn and Cornish, of the Senate—Messrs. W. B. Carpenter, VanDeursen, Adams, Smith and Fitzgerald, of the House.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On Judiciary:

Messrs. Stone, Potts and Cutler.

On Revision of the Laws:

Messrs. Moore, Sewell and Hopper.

On Education:

Messrs. Hewitt, Stone and Cutler.

On Finance:

Messrs. Potts, Havens and Hendrickson.

On Railroads and Canals:
Messrs. Hopkins, Jarrard and Smith.

On Municipal Corporations:
Messrs. Jarrard, Sewell and McPherson.

On Miscellaneous Corporations:
Messrs. Havens, Moore and Cutler.

On Agriculture:
Messrs. Thorn, Leaming and Cornish.

On Banks and Insurance:
Messrs. Stone, Hewitt and McPherson.

On Miscellaneous Business:
Messrs. Sheppard, Wood and Smith.

On Elections:
Messrs. Leaming, Thorn and Hendrickson.

On Unfinished Business:
Messrs. Newkirk, Havens and Cornish.

On Claims and Pensions:
Messrs. Wood, Hopkins and Lydecker.

On Militia:
Messrs. Sewell, Wood and Smith.

On Engrossed Bills:
Messrs. Newkirk, Leaming and Lydecker.

On Fisheries:
Messrs. Stone, Hopkins and Cutler.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

On Judiciary:
Messrs. Morrow, Iszard, Young, T. S. Henry and Rabe.

On Corporations;
Messrs. Schenck, Washburn, W. B. Carpenter, Smith and McGill.

On Municipal Corporations:

Messrs. McKinley, Cole, Kirk, Langley and Lindsay.

On Militia:

Messrs. Baldwin, Carse, Carscallen, Mutchler and Sellick.

On Ways and Means:

Messrs. Doremus, Schenck, Borton, Fitzgerald and Zeluff.

On Agriculture:

Messrs. Marter, Eldridge, Budd, Albertson and Bogert.

On Education:

Messrs. Doremus, Howell, W. B. Carpenter, Vanderbilt and Lonan.

On Elections:

Messrs. TenBroeck, Coombs, Halsey, Skellinger and Gifford.

On Engrossed Bills:

Messrs. Cole, Conover, Doremus, Gifford and Sheeran.

On Banks and Insurance:

Messrs. Jones, Hoppock, Pope, D. Henry and Herring.

On Unfinished Business:

Messrs. Marter, Budd, VanDeursen, J. Carpenter, Jr. and Albertson.

On Incidental Expenses:

Messrs. Washburn, Cox, Dowdney, A. J. Smith and Sutphin.

On Riparian Rights:

Messrs. Schenck, Hemmingway, Young, Ward and D. Henry.

On Miscellaneous Business:

Messrs. Young, Eldridge, Jones, Vanness and Magee.

On Revision of Laws:

Messrs. Carse, Dowdney, TenBroeck, J. Carpenter, Jr. and Patterson.

On Stationery:

Messrs. Iszard, Washburn, Jones, Zeluff, and Anderson.

On Railroads and Canals:

Messrs. Borton, Iszard, Sproul, Ward and Magee.

On Claims and Pensions:

Messrs. Budd, Hoppock, Baldwin, Gill and Lonan.

CALENDAR.

1874.

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

State of New Jersey.

A CONSTITUTION *agreed upon by the delegates of the people of New Jersey, in convention: begun at Trenton on the fourteenth day of May, and continued to the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.*

WE, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right, at all times, to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshiping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor under any pretense whatever be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of a trial by jury shall remain inviolate: but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits,

when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defence.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offence unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offence. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways, as heretofore, until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every (white) male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty one years, who shall have been a resident of this state one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote (sixty days) next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people; *provided*, that no person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this state by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this state; and no pauper, idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery at elections.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any

of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section I.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and general assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the senate and general assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the second Tuesday, of October; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting the legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

Section II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the state, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years,

2. As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third

class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

Section III.

1. The general assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the general assembly shall be made by the legislature, at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; *provided*, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

Section IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same; and the yeas

and nays of the members of either house on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the senate and general assembly shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the state; which compensation shall not exceed the sum of three dollars per day for the period of forty days from the commencement of the session, and shall not exceed the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day for the remainder of the session. When convened in extra session by the governor, they shall receive such sum as shall be fixed for the first forty days of the ordinary session. They shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, on the most usual route. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house of assembly shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation equal to one-third of their per diem allowance as members.

8. Members of the senate and general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section V.

1. No member of the senate or general assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or apointed by the governor or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time.

2. If any member of the senate or general assembly shall be elected to represent this state in the senate or house of representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this state shall thereby be vacated.

3 No justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace, nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this state, shall be entitled to a seat either in the senate or in the general assembly; but on being elected and taking his seat his office shall be considered vacant; and no person holding any office of profit under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

Section VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of assembly; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the state shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the state, which shall singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the

ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election: and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this state by the government of the United States.

Section VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorised by this state; and no ticket in any lottery not authorised by a law of this state shall be bought or sold within the state.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title.

5. The laws of this state shall begin in the following style; "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey"

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock, and other property which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested, and

remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the carital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the state; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate or use the said fund or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretence whatever.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorising the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. The assent of three-fifths of the members elected to each house shall be requisite to the passage of every law for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing charters for banks or money corporations; and all such charters shall be limited to a term not exceeding twenty years.

9. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorised to take private property for public use without just compensation first made to the owners.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit courts, or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this state, chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of mortgaged premises.

Section VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator [or member of general assembly, as the case may be,] according to the best of my ability."

And members elect of the senate or general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

ARTICLE V

EXECUTIVE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this state. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the place where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the Third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter: and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The governor shall not be less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years at least a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this state.

5. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the state; he shall have power to convene the legislature whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by

message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and grant, under the great seal of the state, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this state, shall exercise the office of governor; and in case the governor, or person administering the government, shall accept any office under the United States, or this state, his office of governor shall thereupon be vacant.

9. The governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after con-

viction ; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor, and the six judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The governor and all other civil officers under this state shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office, during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified ; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the legislature, unless such death, resignation, or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed : when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the state, or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation, or removal, then upon

the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return, or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor elect before he is qualified into office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, or speaker of the house of assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

Section I.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments, a court of chancery, a prerogative court, a supreme court, circuit courts and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require.

Section II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court

shall receive, respectively, a per diem compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The Secretary of State shall be the clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

Section III.

1. The house of assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all the impeachments shall be tried by the senate, the members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence," and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under this state; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

Section IV.

1. The Court of Chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof, to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court, if the subject matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

Section V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this state, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or a judge appointed for that purpose, and shall in all cases within the county, except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court, and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

Section VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this state, after the terms of the judges of said court now in office shall terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies, which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

Section VII.

1. There may be elected under this constitution, two and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this state, and in each of the wards in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two justices; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants it may have five justices; *provided,* that whenever any township not voting in wards, contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the state and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.

APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Section I.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

1. The legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns and non-commissioned officers shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier generals shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major generals shall be nominated by the governor and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

6. The legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their election to the governor, who shall grant their commissions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court martial pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains or field officers, shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint the adjutant general, quartermaster general and all other militia officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major generals, brigadier generals, and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons respectively.

Section II.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, and judges of the court of errors and appeals, shall be nominated by the Governor and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years; shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this state or of the United States.

2. Judges of the court of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when appointed to fill vacancies they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and the keeper and inspectors of the state prison shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, and secretary of state, shall be nominated by the governor and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them; and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected annually by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They may be re-elected until they shall have served three years, but no longer; after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the state, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commitsioned for the county, and their commission shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their officers for five years, but when elected to fill vacancies they shall hold for the unexpired term only; provided, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town meetings of the townships in the several counties of the state and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate, and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The secretary of state shall be ex officio an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and, as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examina-

tion and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the state shall be kept by the governor, or person administering the government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the state of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and it shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey to ———, greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the state, and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz: "against the peace of this state, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if, in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least

four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people, at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become a part of the constitution; *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this state, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the state, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offence committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue, with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, ac-

cording to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or surrogate general, and treasurer shall continue in office until successors, elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation or disability of the present governor, the person who may be vice president of council at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall continue in office and administer the government until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice president of council, together with the present members of the legislative council, and secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the result of the next ensuing election for governor, members of the house of representatives, and electors of president and vice president.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election, shall be transmitted to the secretary of state the votes counted, and the election declared in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of president and vice president.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution, the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and fourty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the senate, and not

otherwise provided for; and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified,

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties and be subject to the regulations now required of them by law, until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

Done in convention, at the State House, in Trenton, on the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-eighth.

ALEXANDER WURTS,

President of the Convention.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, *Secretary.*

TH. J. SAUNDERS, *Assistant Secretary.*

The Early Government of New Jersey.

The government of New Jersey was first established by the proprietors, Lord John Berkley and Sir George Carteret, the parchment constitution bearing the date of February 10, 1664. This government continued until the division into East and West Jersey, 1676. Robert Barclay was appointed Governor of East Jersey by the proprietors for life, in 1682 and immediately by deputy convened an assembly elected by the people, which sat again in 1686, in 1688, and afterwards at irregular intervals. In West Jersey some of the Governors were appointed by the proprietors, and others by the Legislature, the latter body appointing also the other governmental officers.

In 1702, upon the assumption of the government by the Queen of England, a governor of the Province of Nova Cœsarea, or New Jersey was appointed by the Crown, to hold office at the pleasure of the sovereign. The governor was assisted by twelve counselors, appointed by the crown, and occasionally by himself, six from East and six from West Jersey, any five to make a quorum. The General Assembly consisted of two elected by the inhabitants and householders of the town of Perth Amboy, and ten by the freeholders of East Jersey; two by the inhabitants and householders of the town of Burlington, and ten by the freeholders of West Jersey. In 1709 an act was passed reciting that the constitution was inconvenient, and enacting that the majority of the votes of the freeholders of each county worth fifty pounds, or owning one hundred acres of land, be taken to elect representatives, who should be worth five hundred pounds, or possessed of one thousand acres of land. Two were to be elected for Perth Amboy, and two for each of the then five counties of East Jersey, two for each of the towns of Burlington and Salem, and two for each of the then four counties of West Jersey. Hunterdon county, though established in 1714, continued to send representatives in conjunction with Burlington till 1727,

when it was authorised to send two, and Salem town was deprived of its separate representation. Cumberland county was set off from Salem in 1747, but continued to elect representatives as before until 1768, when two additional members were added from Morris county, two from Cumberland, and two from Sussex.

In 1725 the first formal polls were opened, and a clerk was appointed to take down each voters' name, the Sheriff being ordered to keep the poll open from day to day till all had entered their names. One polling place alone was in each county, and in 1789 when East and West Jersey contended as to whether the temporary seat of government should be at Philadelphia or New York, the polls were kept open three or four weeks. Voting by ballot was first introduced in 1779, was discontinued during the war, restored in several counties in 1783, required by law in 1790, but was not universal till 1797. There were twenty-two assemblies from the surrender to the Revolution, some continuing longer than one year, and one from 1761 to 1769, eight years. The assemblies sometimes met five or six times within a a year, and once never convened for five years.

In 1774 the assembly called upon Governor Franklin to convene the legislature for the purpose of appointing delegates to a general congress of the colonies to meet in Philadelphia. On his refusing to do so a meeting of the people of Essex county was held at Newark in June, when notice was sent to the other counties to send delegates to a general committee to meet at New Brunswick in July. This general committee did meet, and sent five delegates to the General Congress. In the next meeting of the assembly the Governor strongly condemned the congress, but the assembly elected five delegates notwithstanding to attend at the next meeting of the congress. A Provincial Congress of New Jersey also met in Trenton May 23, 1775, and proceeded to aid the Revolution.

On the 12th of August, 1775, the Provincial Congress enacted that all inhabitants worth fifty pounds in real or personal estate should meet at their county court house on the 21st of September, and choose any number, not exceeding five to represent them in the Provincial Con-

gress to be held at Trenton, October 3d, next ensuing. The regular Assembly met in November of the same year for the last time, but did not attempt to interfere with the Provincial Congress, and being prorogued by the Governor until January 3d, failed to appear on that day. Governor Franklin then ordered them to appear in the name of the King, but the Provincial Congress vetoed that measure, and in return arrested the Governor and sent him a prisoner into Connecticut.

On June 18th, 1776, the Provincial Congress ratified the Declaration of Independence, and the next day adopted the name of the "Convention of the State of New Jersey." The new Legislature met at Princeton, August 27th, following, and continued in session till the 8th day of October, choosing in joint meeting, William Livingston, Governor.

GOVERNOR JOEL PARKER.

Joel Parker was born in Monmouth County, November 24, 1816 His father, Charles Parker, was Sheriff of Monmouth County at the close of the war of 1812, and was then returned to the Legislature for five consecutive terms. During his fifth term he was elected State Treasurer by the Democrats on joint ballot, and held that position for sixteen successive years, and under various political administrations. In and about the State Treasurer's office, at Trenton, young Joel Parker passed much of his time, assisting his father, and afterwards entering Princeton College, graduated from there in 1839 and studied law with Hon. Henry W. Green, of Trenton. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and settled down to his profession in Freehold, where he has ever since resided, marrying the eldest daughter of S. R. Gummere, of Burlington.

In 1844 Mr. Parker took the stump, and distinguished

himself as a ready and pertinent speaker. In 1847 he represented in the Legislature the old district of Monmouth, since divided into five districts and two counties, (Monmouth and Ocean). In the following year he refused the nomination for the State Senate, and soon after was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Monmouth County, serving five years In 1860 he was chosen United States Elector by 5,000 majority, and was one of three Northern Electors who cast their votes for Hon Stephen A. Douglas, in the Electoral College Mr. Parker having been for some time before the war Brigadier General of the Monmouth and Ocean Brigade, in 1861 Governor Olden nominated him to the Senate as Major General of the five counties of Monmouth, Ocean, Mercer, Union and Middlesex with a view of organizing the forces, and promoting volunteering. He was unanimously confirmed to this position by the Senate. and in 1862 his county presented his name for governor, and he was elected by 14,600 majority over Marcus L. Ward.

The record of Joel Parker during the trying scenes of his administration, when war with its horrors was upon the land, while it would be absurd to say that it was pleasing to every one, was nevertheless characterized as one of true devotion to the interests of the State, and of an economical administration of the public finances. The Governor labored early and late in his endeavors to see that New Jersey did her duty towards the United States Government, then at war, and under his administration the soldiers of New Jersey were promptly furnished when their aid was needed. In February, 1864, a demand was made on the State for 12,000 men, alleged to have been a deficiency not furnished by the previous Governor. Unable to procure redress from the War Department, Governor Parker sought President Lincoln and explaining to him the unjustness of this levy, was able to have the quota stricken off. As the State was then paying $500 bounty per man, a sum of six millions of dollars was thus saved to New Jersey.

At the close of his Gubernatorial term, Governor Parker returned to the practice of his profession at Freehold, and in 1868, at the National Democratic Conven-

tion in New York, received the full vote of New Jersey on every ballot for the nomination for President. When the campaign of 1871 was awaiting its nominees, ere commencing, the name of ex-Governor Parker was prominently mentioned as the Democratic candidate for the Gubernatorial chair. Up to the time of the assembling of the nominating convention it had been positively asserted that Gov Parker would not, under any circumstances accept the nomination. There were however, far seeing men of his party, who saw in the ex Governor the only hope of the Democracy in an attempt to carry the Executive office, and when the letter of Governor Parker to a friend was read, in which he was seen to studiously avoid a nomination, but nevertheless to be willing to accept it if unanimously offered, these leaders of the party at once brought forward his name, and, although other prominent candidates were not only in the field, but had had their names cast in the convention, and were at the moment of the nominating of the Governor awaiting the return of the tellers of the ballots, they were set aside and county after county followed each other in withdrawing their candidates and giving in their warmest adhesion to ex-Governor Joel Parker. During the campaign he worked most energetically, speaking in all the principal cities of the State and at many other points, and his election followed in due course, he obtaining 82,362 votes against 76,393 for Cornelius Walsh, giving a majority of 5,979. In person Governor Parker is commanding. He is over six feet in height and weighs some two hundred and forty pounds, and yet is not corpulent, further than is becoming to his stalwart form. He has an open, ingenuous countenance black eyes, hair and beard steel mixed and a well balanced head.

Chronological List of Governors of New Jersey.

Governors of East Jersey.

Philip Carteret, 1665 to 1681.
Robert Barclay, 1682 to 1685.
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor. 1683.
Gawen Laurie, 1683.
Lord Neil Campbell, 1685.
Andrew Hamilton, 1692 to 1697.
Jeremiah Basse, 1698 to 1699.

Governors of West Jersey.

Samuel Jennings, Deputy, 1681.
Thomas Oliver, Governor, 1684 to 1685.
John Skein, Deputy, 1685 to 1687.
William Welsh, Deputy, 1686.
Daniel Coxe, Governor, 1687,
Andrew Hamilton, 1692 to 1697.
Jeremiah Basse. Deputy, 1697 to 1699.
Andrew Hamilton, Governor, 1699, till surrender to the crown, (1702.

East and West Jersey united.

John Lord Cornbury, Governor from 1703 to 1708.
John Lovelace, 1708. Died in office.
Richard Ingolsby, Lieutenant Governor, 1709 to 1710.
Gen. Andrew Hunter, 1710 to 1720.
William Burnet, 1720 to 1727.
John Montgomerie, 1728 to 1731.
Lewis Morris, 1731 to 1732.
William Crosby, 1732 to 1736.
John Hamilton, 1736 to 1738.
The above were also Governors of New York at the same time.

Separate from New York,

Lewis Morris, 1738 to 1746.
John Hamilton, 1746 to 1747.
Jonathan Belcher, 1747 to 1757.
John Reading, 1757 to 1758.
Francis Barnard, 1758 to 1760.
Thomas Boone, 1760 to 1761.
Thomas Hardy, 1761 to 1763.
William Franklin, 1763 to 1776.

Revolutionary and State Government.

William Livingston, 1776 to 1790.
William Paterson, 1790 to 1792.
Richard Howell. 1792 to 1801.
John Lambert, Vice-President of Council, 1802 to 1803.
Joseph Bloomfield, 1803 to 1812.
Aaron Ogden, 1812 to 1813.
William S. Pennington, 1813 to 1815.
Mahlon Dickerson, 1815 to 1817.
Isaac H. Williamson. 1817 to 1829.
Garret D. Wall, declined.

Peter D. Vroom, 1829 to 1832.
Samuel L. Southward, 1832 to February, 1833.
Elias P. Seeley, 1833 to 1834.
Peter D. Vroom, 1835 to 1836.
Philemon Dickerson, 1836 to 1837.
William Pennington, 1837 to 1843.
Daniel Haines, 1843 to 1844.

New Constitution.

Charles C Stratton, 1845 to 1848.
Daniel Haines, 1848 to 1851.
George F. Fort, 1851 to 1854.
Rodman M. Price, 1854 to 1857.
William A. Newell, 1857 to 1860.
Charles S. Olden, 1860 to 1863.
Joel Parker, 1863 to 1866.
Marcus L. Ward, 1866 to 1869.
Theodore F. Randolph, 1869 to 1872.
Joel Parker, 1872.

SENATE.

RULES ADOPTED 1873.

President.—1. The President shall take the Chair at the time appointed, and a quorum being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceeding. (Rule 6.)

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum. (Rules 8, 43, 53.)

5. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

7. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

8. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate Chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate, or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery. (Rule 53.)

Quorum—9. A majority of the members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorised to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons, by them authorised, for any or all absent Senators.

Order of Business.—11. After the President has taken the Chair, the order of business shall be as follows:

I. Prayer.
II. Calling the Roll.
III. Reading the Journal.

IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials
V. Reports of Committees:
1. Standing Committees (in accordance with Rule 13.)
2. Select Committees.
VI. Unfinished business.
VII. Introduction of bills.
VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
IX. Senate bills on third reading.
X. Assembly bills on second reading.
XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

Committees.—12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. (Rule 34.)

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on the Revision and Amendment of the laws.
A Committee on Finance.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on the Militia.
A Committee on Agriculture.
A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Claims and Pensions.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.

A Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The following Committees, of two members each, (except the Committees on Federal Relations, Soldiers' Home and Soldiers' Children's Home—which shall consist of three members each)—shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylum.
A Committee on the Library.

A Committee on Public Buildings.
A Committee on Printing.
A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.
A Committee on the Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Soldiers' Children's Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.

Bills and Joint Resolutions.—14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a committee, praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the Committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the Committee that the application for such act has had a *bona fide* advertisement according to law; and all committees reporting such bills referred to them shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be entered on the journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate; but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order, except private bills, as provided by Rule 17.

17. No private bill shall be read a second time, unless printed copies thereof, procured by the applicants, shall be in the possession of the Senate.

18. All bills and special reports of Committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall be called up by the President for consideration in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the files of bills or reports.

19. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a committee.

20. All bills may be made the order for a particular day, and public bills, when called for, shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their

seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction. (Rule 56.)

21. The consent of a majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to engross or re-engross any bill or joint resolution; but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution, shall be entered on the journal; and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

22. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third; which readings shall be on three different days.

23. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate, shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading, unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present; but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the Committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered, and the aforesaid question again put.

24. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand.

25. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

26. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate shall be signed by the President.

27. When a Senate bill or joint resolution shall have been passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

28. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the Senate shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution to the House of Assembly.

Motions and their Precedence.—29. When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table, and read before the same shall be debatable.

30. All motions entered on the journal of the Senate,

shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

31. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided ; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided. (Rule 49.)

32. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out ; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

33. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

34. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee, and to a Standing Committee the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

35. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn. (Rules 36, 37.)
2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.
3. To lay on the table. (Rules 37, 39.)
4. To postpone indefinitely. (Rule 39.)
5. To postpone to a certain day. (Rule 39.)
6. To commit.)Rule 39.)
7. To amend. (Rules 38, 39.)

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. (Rule 39.)

36. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order except when a vote is being taken, or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

37. The motion to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

38. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

39. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator, who voted on the prevailing side, to move a reconsideration thereof, on the same or next succeeding day of actual session ; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possess-

ion of the Senate; and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted: and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes; except a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage.

Members.—40. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press, who may have seats assigned them.

41. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

42. Every Senator, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

43. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

44. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

Messages.—45. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a note thereon.

46. Messages may be delivered at any stage of business except when a vote is being taken.

47. When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assembly to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senate Bills in the House.—48. When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House, and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

49. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

50. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either *recede, insist and ask a conference* or *adhere*, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

51. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading, and be entitled to a second reading, without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. (Rule 50.) And if, at its third reading, upon the question

being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill, No. —?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of ayes and nays, so concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-engrossed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Engrossed bills, and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

Disorder.—52. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

53. The Sergeant-at-arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

54. No Senator in speaking shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

Special Orders.—55. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

56. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceeding adjournment, shall have the preference in the special orders of the day. (Rule 20.)

Secret Session.—57. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the Chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

Rules.—58. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

Executive Session.—59. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate Committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a Committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

60. When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

61. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office, shall be kept a secret.

62. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

63. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceeding may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published, or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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RULES ADOPTED 1873.

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Of the Meeting of the House.—1. Any Member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized with a warrant duly executed, for any and all absent members, as the majority or such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees, the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement the same shall be decided by lot.

Of the duties of the Speaker.—4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceeding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the

Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "those of a contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker: and all writs, warrants and subpœnas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a Speaker *pro tempore*, who may sign any warrants or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the Hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

Of the Order of Business.—11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to-wit:

I. Letters, petitions, and memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents and leave to introduce bills asked.

Leave for Bills and to Introduce Bills—IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the preceding sitting; after which bills and joint resolutions of a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions and leave to introduce bills of Committees be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering,

amending or renewing a charter for any corporation other than a municipal corporation shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported, or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

Of Decorum and Debate.—14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House; and if the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question without leave of the House.

18. While the speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor in such case or when a member is speaking, shall any one entertain private discourse, nor shall any one, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a

member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced ; any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for such request ; and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place. A brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any Committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms at all times not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly Chamber.

On Motions.—23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the speaker, or any member desire it.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House and open to debate ; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received, but—

1. To adjourn.
2. A call of the House.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution, shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing

the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away from the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisable; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall at the request of any two members, be entered on the journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof on the same day, or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered by a majority of the members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them; and such vote on motion to reconsider shall be by taking the yeas and nays.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, or greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal on every question taken in the House, when moved for and seconded by five members; and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be put in this form: "shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a Committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative to leave the main question and amendments, if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal, or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision has been announced by the Chair.

Of Committees.—35. The following Standing Com-

mittees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered :

A Committee on Ways and Means.
A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on Agriculture.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Engrossed Bills.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on the Militia.
A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Incidental Expenses.
A Committee on Stationery.
A Committee on Riparian Rights.
A Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.

Which several Committees shall consist of five members each.

Joint Committees.—The following Joint Committees of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on the Public Printing.
A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylum.
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Federal Relations.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.
A Committee on Soldiers' Children's Home.
A Committee on Soldiers' Home at Newark.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37. No Committee shall sit during the sitting of the House without special leave.

38. All Committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

Of the Committee of the Whole House.—39. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his Chair, and a Chairman to preside in Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed as far as practicable in Committee of the Whole, except that any member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken, nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the Chair, unless required by the House.

On Bills and Joint Resolutions.—42. All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a Committee, and the member offering the same shall endorse his name on them, that the Committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage, but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day without special order of the House.

44. All bills and joint resolutions, after the first reading, shall be referred to appropriate committees; and, when reported, printed for the use of the members.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

47. All bills and joint resolutions ordered to be engrossed, shall be executed in a fair round hand, and no amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be: "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

49. After the introduction of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

50. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal of the House.

51. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the

House shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

Of Rules.—52. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of a majority of the whole number of members of the House.

53. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading the question shall be: "Shall the senate amendments to assembly bill, No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading, the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be, "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No.—?" upon which question the votes shall be by ayes and nays. If concured in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

54. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

55. No person shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its sessions, except State officers and members and officers of the Senate, unless by written permission of the Speaker.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SESSION OF 1873.

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1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a Committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a Committee to confer, such Committee shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed on by their respective Chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the House in which the same shall have passed.

4. Each House in which any bill or resolution shall have passed shall transmit therewith to the other House all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the Doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by said Committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first endorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which House the same originated, which endorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the Journal of each house. The said Committee shall report on the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the journal of each House.

United States Senators.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, of Newark, Republican, was born at Millstone, Somerset County, New Jersey, August 4, 1817, and is the nephew and adopted son of the late Theodore Frelinghuysen; graduated at Rutgers College in 1836; studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1839; was appointed attorney general of the State of New Jersey in 1861, and reappointed in 1866; was temporarily appointed United States Senator in 1866, in place of William Wright, deceased, and was elected in 1867 to fill unexpired term, which terminated in 1869; was elected to the United States Senate to succeed A. G. Cattell, and took his seat March 4, 1871. His term of service will expire March 3. 1877.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, of Trenton, Democrat, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, Aug. 2, 1826; was graduated at Princeton College in 1843; was licensed to practice law in 1846, was called to the bar in 1848; appointed a Commissionor to revise the laws of New Jersey; was subsequently reporter to the Court of Chancery, and published three volumes of Equity Reports, which bear his name; was appointed in 1858, minister resident at Rome, and was recalled at his own request in 1861; elected a Senator in 1865, for the term ending in 1871; after holding the position for more than a year his election was declared by the Senate to have been informal, and he was unseated, and returned to New Jersey and the practice of his profession; was again elected Senator in the place of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1869. His term of service will expire March 3. 1875.

United States Representatives.

First District.—Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Sa'em Counties.

JOHN W. HAZLETON, of Mullica Hill, Republican, was born at Mullica Hill, New Jersey; attended the Public Schools there, and the High School at Burlington; has been a practical farmer; was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1868; was an elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket in the fall of that year; and was elected to the Forty- Second Congress, receiving 14,502 votes, against 12,469 votes for B. F. Lee, Democrat. He was re-elected to the Forty-Third Congress by a vote of 15,312 against 8,948 for Oscar Clute, being a majority of 6,364.

Second District.—Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer and Ocean Counties.

SAMUEL A. DOBBINS, of Mount Holly, Republican, was born at Vincentown, Burlington County, and is now in the sixtieth year of his age. He was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood, and at at early period of life turned his attention to farming. He was elected Sheriff of Burlington County, and served a term of three years as such. He was elected a member of the Legislature, in the lower House and served during the sessions of '58, '59 and '60. Mr. Dobbins is well known as a man of sterling integrity, and as such has been entrusted with the executorship of many large estates. He was elected to the Forty-Third Congress by a vote of 14,192 against 11,787 for Samuel C. Forker, being a majority of 2,405.

Third District.—Middlesex, Monmouth and Union Counties.

AMOS CLARK, Jr., of Elizabeth, Republican, is a native

of that city, and was born Nov. 12, 1828. At an early age he went to New York as a clerk, and by his own indefatigable industry, attention to business and capacity for management, attained in 1853 a commanding position as a wholesale clothing merchant in that city, at the same time carrying on three extensive branch stores in the city, and one each in Rochester, Buffalo, and Geneva, N. Y. In 1865 he retired from this business and began to devote himself to real estate in Elizabeth. He made extensive purchases of buildings and lots on the main street, and also of extensive tracts of farm lands adjacent to the city, the bulk of which valuable and rising property he still holds.

Mr. Clark organised the First National Bank of Elizabeth of which he became and still is the President. The National Fire and Marine Insurance Co., the Dime Savings Bank, and the Elizabeth and Newark Horse Railroad followed in rapid succession as the fruits of his enterprise, and their present flourishing condition is largely owing to his able management and oversight. Mr. Clark was also a main mover in the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, which maintains at Waverly the most prominent annual fair in the state, and of which he is President. As a citizen of Elizabeth Mr. Clark has always been foremost in all good works. He was the principal mover in the organization of Westminster Church (Presbyterian) and a munificent contributor towards the building of its imposing edifice. Mr. Clark built at his own expense "The Arcade," a magnificent building in which is the Bank, the Post Office, a fine Opera House, Commercial College, and the Young Mens Christian Association Hall. Thus Mr. Clark has built his monuments in his native town, the regard and esteem of whose citizens for him is attested by his unexampled triumph at the recent election, where a Democratic majority of 1,800 was transformed into a Republican majority of 2,100, an overthrow of a Congress district without parallel in American politics. In 1866 Mr. Clark was elected to the State Senate from Union county, which had hitherto returned a Democratic Senator by large majorities, and served with distinction. He has also been a member of the Elizabeth Common Council. He was elected to the Forty-Third Congress by a vote of 14,794 against 12,618 for J. H. Paterson, being a majority of 2,176.

Fourth District.—Hunterdon, Warren, Somerset and Sussex counties.

ROBERT HAMILTON, of Newton, Democrat, was born at Hamburg, Sussex county, in 1811, and was a son of Gen. Benjamin Hamilton. He was admitted to the bar in 1836. He filled the position of the Prosecutor of the Pleas of Sus-

sex county for two terms. In 1863 and 1864 he was elected to the State Assembly, and in the session of '64, in consequence of the death of Speaker Taylor. was elected to fill the vacancy. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Sussex, and its Director for many years. He was elected to the Forty-Third Congress, receiving 13,458 votes, against 10,994 for F. A. Potts, being a majority of 2,464.

Fifth District.—Bergen, Morris and Passaic counties.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, of Teaneck, Bergen county, a native of the State of New York was born Aug. 29, 1839. He graduated at Yale College in 1860, with high honors. Having continued his education in Europe, he returned home to study the profession of the law. He received of the Columbia College Law School of New York the valedictory appointment as the most proficient member of a large class, and immediately entered upon active practice. Being possessed of a large fortune, he was forced to turn his attention to financial matters, and in railways, banks, trust companies, etc., he became largely interested. Among the railways, he is director in the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; the Oswego and Syracuse; the Syracuse and Binghamton; the Cayuga and Susquehanna; the International of Texas; the Houston and Great Northern; the New Haven and Northampton; the Morris and Essex, and many others. He is a director of the City and Second National Banks, of New York, and of the United States and Farmers' Loan & Trust Co's. His largest interests are in Bergen county, where his estate, consisting of 1,000 acres, extends from the Hackensack to the Hudson rivers, and covers all the land lying between the villages of Englewood and Hackensack. In cultivating and developing this large farm, Mr. Phelps finds his chief occupation. In July, 1872, he was elected a Fellow of Yale College. This was the first election ever held, and at the polls Mr. Phelps' plurality was excelled only by that of Mr. Evarts. Next to New Jersey his largest interests are in Michigan and Texas. He was elected to the Forty-third Congress by a vote of 12,701 against 9,986 for Absalom B. Woodruff, being a majority of 2,715.

Sixth District.—Essex county.

MARCUS L. WARD, of Newark, Republican, was born in the city he has been elected to represent, November 29th

Marcus L. Ward

1820. Educated more especially for business pursuits, he early commenced the conduct of a manufactory, and managed its affairs so ably and efficiently, that several years since he withdrew from it entirely with an ample fortune. Notwithstanding his ample means and the temptations to ease and idleness, he gave to the work of saving the Union his best physical and mental energies, and by his unwearying efforts in behalf of the soldiers of his native state, won the title of "soldiers friend." In 1862 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor, but owing to the absence in the army of thousands of Republican voters, he then failed of an election. In 1865, however, he was again nominated for that position and was triumphantly elected. His administration was one of the wisest and most generally acceptable of any that the State of New Jersey has known. During all the time he officiated as Governor, he kept open at Newark, an office for procuring wounded soldiers their pensions, without onerous cost, and for aiding others in receiving back pay, or gaining such means of livelihood as his great influence at home and at the National Capital enabled him to secure. At the outset of the late campaign, all eyes turned to the ex-Governor as the best Republican candidate for Congress who could be named. Wholly without ambition for the honor, and almost begging that his party might unite upon some other gentleman, he reluctantly consented to the sacrifice after much urgent solicitation. At the election which followed he ran largely ahead of General Grant, and other candidates upon the ticket. He was elected to the Forty-Third Congress by a vote of 16 061, against 10,403 for J. M. Randall, being a majority of 5,658.

Seventh District.—Hudson county.

I. W. SCUDDER, Republican, of Jersey City, was born at Elizabeth, N. J., 1818. His father, Smith Scudder, was a lawyer of eminence. whose tragical and sudden death in the court house of Hudson county, some years ago, is well remembered. Mr. Scudder studied law in the office of his father in Elizabeth, and in 1841, by advice of Governor Wm. Pennington, removed to Jersey City and commenced the practice of his profession there. He has since risen to the highest distinction as an eminent jurist, and is generally recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the State. He has twice been prosecutor of the Court of Common Pleas for Hudson county, For many years past Mr. Scudder has devoted himself almost exclusively to important railway interests, being retained as counsel by many of the largest railroad corporations in New Jersey. Mr. Scudder is a universal favorite, being conspicuous for his unfailing good nature, genial manners and conversational powers of a high

order. He is unmarried. The late nomination for Congress was accepted by Mr. Scudder with much reluctance, and that at the earnest solicitation of friends and party. His nomination insured a republican victory, which was most decisive, the district in which he obtained 1,268 majority, having previously been good for democratic majorities of 3,000 and upwards. He was elected to the Forty-Third Congress by a vote of 10,377 against 9,108 for Noah D. Taylor, democrat, being a majority of 1,269.

STATE SENATORS.

ATLANTIC.

WILLIAM MOORE, Rep.; May's Landing. Pop., 14,163.

Senator Moore was born at Norristown, Penn., December 25, 1810, became a citizen of New Jersey in 1845, doing an iron business in Weymouth, and moved to May's Landing in 1865. He was a chosen freeholder of Atlantic County for fifteen years, and was a Director of the Board during that time. Was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1851 to 1861. Was elected to the 40th Congress in 1866 from the 1st Congressional Dist. by 3,360 maj., and re-elected to the 41st Congress in 1868 by 3,678 maj. Was appointed by Gov. Olden to take the first enrollment during the rebellion and also was appointed to pay the State pay to families of soldiers during the war. Was one of the first to form the Republican party and was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention that nominated General Fremont. Senator Moore is a director of the Millville Bank, and of the Millville Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Companies and is largely engaged in ship building, and commercial pursuits.

In the Legislature of 1873 Senator Moore was Chairman of the Joint Committee on "Commerce and Navigation," and the Committee on "Agriculture," and a member of that on "Revision of the Laws." He was also Chairman of the Special Committee to "Investigate the Stanhope Fraud," and a member of Special Committee to "Frame a General Railroad Law."

1868. Adams, Rep., 1,375; maj., 555; vote polled, 2,195.
1871. Moore, Rep., 1,326; maj., 341; vote polled, 2,311.

BERGEN.

CORNELIUS LYDECKER, Dem.; Englewood. Pop., 31,033.

Senator Lydecker was born at Englewood, in his district, and is in the forty-seventh year of his age. He is county collector of his county, and has besides no regular occupation. During the session of 1873, Senator Lydecker was a member of the committees on "Engrossed Bills," "Public Buildings," "Printing," "Sinking Fund" and "Miscellaneous Corporations."

1868. Brinkerhoff, Dem., 2,767; maj., 701; vote polled, 4,833.
1871. Lydecker, Dem., 2,763; maj., 38; vote polled, 5,488.

BURLINGTON.

BARTON F. THORN, Rep.; Crosswicks. Pop., 53,774.

Senator Thorn was born where he now resides, and is thirty-nine years of age. He is a surveyor and is largely engaged in farming and stock raising, and has filled most of the local offices of his county together with many other positions of trust.

1870. Irick, Rep.; 5,607; maj., 155; vote polled, 11,059.
1873. Thorn, Rep.; 4,940; maj., 337; vote polled, 9,908.
An independent candidate received 365 votes.

CAMDEN.

W. J. SEWELL, Rep.; Camden. Pop. 46, 206.

Senator Sewell was born in Ireland, and is in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He is at present the General Superintendent of the West Jersey R. R. General Sewell was mustered into the service as Captain of the 5th N. J. Regiment in August, 1861 and participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, down to the battle of Spottsylvania, in May, 1864. In the battle of Chancellorsville, General Mott being wounded, Sewell succeeded to the command of the brigade, and leading it forward at a critical moment achieved one of the grandest successes of the war, capturing eight colors from the enemy, and retaking the regimental standard of a New York Regiment. At Gettysburg and elsewhere he also distinguished himself. He was twice wounded at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was made Lieut. Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, July, 1872, and Colonel in the following October. In Sept., 1864, Colonel Sewell, after a short interval of rest, made necessary by exposure, was made Colonel of the 38th Regiment, and returning with it to the field remained there until the summer of 1865. He was made brevet Brigadier General of volunteers, April 9th, 1866, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chancellorsville," and Major General by brevet at the close of the war for meritorious services. On the election of Governor Parker to the Gubernatorial chair, in 1872, the Governor at once appointed General Sewell a member of his personal staff, a position which he holds with his army rank in accordance with a special act of the Legislature. In the Legislature of 1873, Senator Sewell was chairman of the committees on "Soldiers Children's Home," and "Militia" and a member of that on "Municipal Corporations."

1869. Bettle, Rep., 3,631; maj., 429; vote polled, 6,958.
1872. Sewell, Rep., 5,022; maj., 2,983; vote polled, 7,399.

John W. Taylor,

CAPE MAY.

RICHARD S. LEAMING, Rep., Dennisville. Pop. 8,529.

Mr. Leaming was born at Dennisville, where he now resides, and is in the forty-sixth year of his age. He is engaged in farming, and in building vessels for the coasting trade; has been a chosen freeholder of his county for the past eight years, and holds other public and private positions of importance and trust. He was first elected to the lower House in 1870, and served three terms.

1870. Beesley, Rep. 939; majority, 399; vote polled, 1,479.
1873. Leaming, Rep. 887; maj. 520; vote polled, 1,254.

CUMBERLAND.

CALEB HENRY SHEPPARD, Rep.; Shiloh. Pop. 34,688.

Senator Sheppard was born at Greenwich, in his district, and is forty years of age. He is a farmer by occupation, and has been township collector. Was a member of the House of Assembly in 1869. During the session of 1873, Senator Sheppard was chairman of the Senate Committee on "Claims and Pensions," "Passed Bills," and a member of that on "Miscellaneous Business."

1868. Nixon, Rep., 3,737; maj. 1,360; vote polled, 6,114.
1871. Sheppard, Rep., 3,268; maj. 789; vote polled, 5,747.

ESSEX.

JOHN W. TAYLOR, Rep.; Newark. Pop. 143,907.

Senator Taylor was born at Buckland, Mass., and was educated in that state. He was engaged in teaching first in his native state, and then at Morristown, N. J., and after studying law with the present Vice-Chancellor Dodd, was admitted to the bar in June, 1857. Mr. Taylor was elected a member of the Board of Education of the city of Newark from the Second Ward, in October, 1869, was re-elected in 1871, and is Chairman of the committee on High Schools. He has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Newark, and has been counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders for several years. In 1869, he was, without his seeking, nominated for Senator of the county

and was elected, and was re-elected in 1872. Mr. Taylor is in the forty-fourth year of his age, and takes very high rank at the bar. In the Legislature of 1873, Mr. Taylor was President of the Senate, and made a most efficient presiding officer. He was appointed by Gov. Parker, a member of the Constitutional Commission, but resigned after working some months, on account of business engagements which prevented his giving the commission the attention that it required.

1869. Taylor, Rep., 10,530; maj., 258; vote polled 20,802.
1872. Taylor, Rep., 15,423; maj., 4,532; vote polled, 26,314.

GLOUCESTER.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Rep.; Woodbury. Pop. 21,527.

Senator Hopkins was born near Woodbury, where he now resides, is forty-one years of age, and is a farmer owning a fine property. He has been one of the chosen freeholders of his county, and ran largely ahead of his ticket for the Senate. The ancestors of Mr. Hopkins were the first settlers of Haddonfield, and brought with them in the ship from England, the bricks and other building materials to be used in erecting their houses. His grandfather was an officer during the revolution, and his grandmother was captured by the Hessians at Red Bank while attempting to escape. During the session of 1873, Senator Hopkins was chairman of the Senate Committees on "railroads and canals," and "printing," and member of those on "agriculture," and "library." He was also chairman of the joint committee on "public buildings." He was re-elected in the election of 1872 to the Senate and is now serving his second term.

1869. Hopkins, Rep., 1,990; maj. 592; vote polled, 3,388.
1872. Hopkins, Rep., 2,772; maj. 1,110; vote polled 4,434.

HUDSON.

JOHN R. McPHERSON, Dem., Jersey City. Pop. 129,288.

Senator McPherson was born in Livingston county, N. Y but has been for many years identified with the commercial interests of New Jersey, being a very extensive stock dealer and dealing largely in real estate. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Hudson City for six years, from 1862 to 1868, and president of that body during the last three years of that time; was instrumental in forming and was President of the People's Gas Company of Hudson City and is now a director in the Savings Bank of the same city. He

is forty years of age. During the session of 1873, Senator McPherson was a member of the committee on "Commerce and Navigation," "Soldiers' Children's Home," "Revision of the Laws" and "Municipal Corporations."

1868. Taylor, Dem., 10,876; maj. 3,442; vote polled, 18,310.

1871. McPherson, Dem., 7,702; maj., 2,033; vote polled, 17.437.

HUNTERDON.

FREDERICK A. POTTS, Rep., Pittstown, Pop. 36,961.

Senator Potts was born at Pottsville, Pa., and is thirty-eight years of age. He is a wholesale coal merchant and resides on a farm that has been the home of his ancestors for five generations. He contested with Mr. Banghart in 1870, for the seat in the Senate but was defeated by a large majority. In 1872 Senator Potts was a candidate for Congress, and though defeated succeeded in reducing the majority in his own county to 576. In the late election Senator Potts ran largely ahead of his ticket and carried the county by a good majority, being the first republican since the days of Jackson that has done so.

1870. Banghart, Dem., 3,954; maj., 1,651; vote polled, 6,257
1873. Potts, Rep., 3,666; maj., 387; vote polled, 6,945.

MERCER.

CHARLES HEWITT, Rep., Trenton. Pop. 46.470.

Senator Hewitt was born in New York city, and is now forty-nine years of age. He is largely interested in iron manufacture, and is President of the Trenton Iron Company, and of the National Pottery Company. He has been a member of the Trenton common council, president of the Trenton board of trade, president of the Trenton water power company, and vice-president of the New Jersey steel and iron company. In the session of 1873, Senator Hewitt was chairman of the committee on "Education" and "State Prison," and a member of those on "Federal Relations," "Soldiers Children's Home," and "Banks and Insurance."

1868. Woolverton, Dem., 4,503; maj., 194; vote polled, 8,812.

1871. Hewitt, Rep. 4,863; maj., 529; vote polled, 9,107.

MIDDLESEX.

LEVI D. JARRARD, Rep., New Brunswick. Pop. 45,057.

Senator Jarrard is a native of Warren county, and is en-

gaged in business in New Brunswick as a grocer and ship chandler. He is forty-nine years of age. He has held many important public and private positions of trust, and has been alderman of New Brunswick. He has served five terms in the House of Assembly, and was first elected to the Senate in 1870. During the session of 1873, Senator Jarrard was chairman of the Senate committees on "Municipal Corporations" and "Reform School for Boys," and a member of those on "Railroads and Canals," and "Elections."

1870. Jarrard, Rep., 4,626 ; maj. 515 ; vote polled, 8,725.
1873. Jarrard, Rep., 4,388 ; maj., 170 ; vote polled, 8,606.

MONMOUTH.

WILLIAM H. HENDRICKSON, Dem. ; Middletown. Pop., 46,316.

Senator Hendrickson was born at Old Middletown and is sixty years of age. He is a farmer by occupation, was elected to the State Senate in 1858 without opposition, and was again elected in 1861 with out opposition, this making therefore his third term as Senator. Was elected chosen Freeholder of his county, without opposition, for eight years and declined a re-election. Has been President of the Key Port and Middletown Point Steam Boat Company for fifteen years, and a Bank Director for many years, besides holding several other positions of trust. Of the many elective offices held by Senator Hendrickson he has never yet had an opponent to contend against. In the Legislature of 1873, Senator Hendrickson was a member of the committees on "Soldiers Home at Newark," "Reform School for Boys," "Finances" and "Elections."

1869. Little, Dem., 2,029 ; maj., 1,370 ; vote polled, 2,688.
1871. Conover, Dem., 4,761 ; maj., 410 ; vote polled, 9,112.
1872. Hendrickson, Dem., 7,769 ; no opposition.

MORRIS.

AUGUSTUS W. CUTLER, Dem. ; Morristown. Pop. 43,161.

Senator Cutler was born in Morristown, and is now forty-five years of age. He has always occupied a prominent position in his native town and county, and is a lawyer of high standing ; was a prosecuter of the pleas for Morris County ; is one of the largest land owners in the State, and an active and ardent worker in the temperance cause, and in the rights of the State to lands under water. He is President of the Board of Education of Morristown, and is closely identified with educational interests. In the session

of 1873 Senator Cutler was a member of the committees on "Judiciary," "Education," "Banks and Insurance," "State Prison" and "Lunatic Asylum," and of the Special Committee on a "General Railroad Law." During that session he introduced, advocated and saw passed the law "allowing women to be elected as School Trustees" and amended the law in reference "loaning the School Funds to school districts for the purpose of building school houses," and successfuly opposed the project of divesting the Riparian Fund from the School Fund. He was appointed by Governor Parker a member of the Constitutional Commission and was chairman of the committee upon "The Executive, Judiciary and Tenure of Office."

1870. Beach, Rep., 4,844; maj., 1,093; vote polled, 8,595.
1871. Cutler, Dem., 4,014; maj., 530; vote polled, 7,498.

OCEAN.

JOHN G. W. HAVENS, Rep.; Bricksburg. Pop., 12,658.

Senator Havens was born at Metedeconk, in his present neighborhood, and is forty years of age. He was appointed United States Inspector of Customs in 1861 for the district of Perth Amboy, resigning that position when elected Senator, November, 1871. He has been a member of the Ocean County Board of Chosen Freeholders from March, 1866, to the present time, and was Director of that body from 1865 to 1870, at the latter of which dates the Democrats obtained a majority in the Board. In the Legislature of 1873, Senator Havens was chairman of the committees on "Public Buildings," and "Miscellaneous Corporations," and a member of those on "Finance and Unfinished Business."

1868. Torrey, Rep., 1,610; maj., 336; vote polled, 2,884.
1871. Havens, Rep., 1,536; maj., 424; vote polled, 2,648.

PASSAIC.

JOHN HOPPER, Dem., Paterson. Pop. 46 468.

Senator Hopper was born at East Hackensack, Bergen county, and is sixty years of age. He is a descendant of a family who settled in Bergen county two centuries ago. Graduated at Rutgers College and entered the law office at Trenton of Ex-Gov. Peter D. Vroom. He was licensed as an attorney in 1836, and as counselor in 1840, when he settled in Paterson and formed a law partnership with the late Judge E. B. D. Ogden. At the present time a son of Mr. Hopper is associated with him in the practice of the law. Senator Hopper has filled the following positions in Passaic county: Town counsel of Paterson, 1843–'47; Surrogate of county, 1845–'55; counsel to county board, 1855–'64; mem-

ber of town school committee; member of Paterson board of education; county prosecutor, 1863–'68–'71 and '73; state senator, 1867–'70. He was a candidate for state senator in 1870, but was defeated, and was mentioned in connection with the Congressional nominations of 1870 and 1872. He is largely interested in local railroads, especially in the Paterson and Hudson river, and Paterson and Ramapo, both now used by the Erie Railway as part of their through line to the West. He has been Secretary of the Paterson and Ramapo since its incorporation in 1848.

1867. Hopper, Dem., 3,197; maj., 430; vote polled, 5,964
1870. Williams, Rep., 4,525; maj., 894; vote polled, 8,156
1873. Hopper, Dem., 3,778; maj., 27; vote polled, 7,529

SALEM.

ISAAC NEWKIRK, Rep.; Elmer. Pop. 23,951.

Senator Newkirk was born in the township wherein he now resides and is a farmer. He is fifty-three years of age.

Senator Newkirk has been for several years a member of the board of chosen freeholders of his county, and has served in several positions of public and private trust. In the legislature of 1873 he was chairman of the committees on "Industrial School for Girls" and "Unfinished Business" and a member of that on "Engrossed Bills."

1869. Belden, Rep., 2,467; maj., 174; vote polled, 4,163.
1872. Newkirk, Rep., 2,723; maj., 519; vote polled, 4,927.

SOMERSET.

ELISHA B. WOOD, Rep.; Flagtown. Pop. 23,514.

Senator Wood was born in Hunterdon county, is a carriage maker by occupation, and is in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He was a member of the House of Assembly from the Second District of Somerset county during the years '58, '59 and '60, and was the Republican candidate for Senator in 1863, against Joshua Doughty. Mr. Wood has occupied several local positions and is greatly esteemed and respected. He is a ready debater, and though entirely a self-made man, is largely informed on all prominent subjects. In the session of 1873, Senator Wood was Chairman of the committees on "Treasurer's accounts" and "Elections," and a member of those on "Soldier's Home at Newark," and "Militia."

1869. Cole, Dem., 2240; maj., 238; vote polled, 4,242.
1872. Wood, Rep., 2,872; maj., 683; vote polled, 5,061.

SUSSEX.

SAMUEL T. SMITH, Dem.; Waterloo. Pop. 23,158.

Senator Smith was born near where he now resides, is forty years of age, and is an extensive merchant. He is a son of Hon. Peter Smith, who was Senator from Sussex from 1862–'65. Senator Smith has had large experience in business as well as in political life and positions of trust.

1870. Edsall, Dem., 2,926; maj., 770; vote polled, 5,082.
1873. Smith, Dem., 2,397; maj., 856; vote polled, 3,938.

UNION.

J. HENRY STONE, Rep.; Rahway. Pop., 41,891,

Senator Stone was born at Rahway, and is in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He was educated at Rutgers College; studied law with Cortlandt Parker, in Newark, and afterwards associated himself with Mr. Jackson, under the law firm of Stone & Jackson, Newark, of which firm he is still the senior member. Senator Stone is a director in the Rahway Gas Co. and the Rahway Savings Institution, has been a member of the Rahway common council, and was mayor of that city for two years. He has held the office of city attorney of Rahway, which he now holds, for several years. In the session of 1873, Senator Stone was chairman of the committees on "Revision of the Laws," "Soldiers' Home at Newark," and the special committee on "Fisheries," and was a member of those on "Education," and "Miscellaneous Corporations."

1869. Wiley, Dem., 3,297; maj., 111; vote polled, 6,483.
1872. Stone, Rep., 4,616; majority, 84; vote polled, 9,148.

WARREN.

JOSEPH B. CORNISH, Dem.; Washington. Pop., 34,419.

Senator Cornish was born at Bethlehem, Hunterdon County, and is thirty-eight years of age. He is a wholesale and retail merchant. In 1864 he was engrossing clerk of the House of Assembly, and was re-elected to that position for the session of 1865. In 1868 he was chosen Secretary of the Senate, and made a most faithful and efficient officer being re-elected in 1869. In his election Senator Cornish ran 600 votes ahead of the Democratic electors, and received the largest vote and majority that was ever given to a Senator from that county. In the Legislature of 1873 Senator Cornish was a member of the committees on "Agriculture," "Miscellaneous Business" and "Industrial School for Girls."

1869. Bird, Dem., 2,782; maj., 255; vote polled, 5,309.
1872. Cornish, Dem., 4,181; maj., 1,691; vote polled, 6,671.

1873.

Official Vote for State Senators.

Burlington County....		Thorn, Rep.	4,940
		French, Dem.	4,603
		(Ind., 365)	
		Thorn's maj. over French	337
Cape May	"	Leaming, Rep.	887
		Miller, Dem.	367
		Leaming's maj.	520
Hunterdon	"	Potts, Rep.	3,666
		Pidcock, Dem.	3,279
		Pott's maj.	387
Middlesex	"	Jarrard Rep.	4,388
		Letson, Dem.	4,218
		Jarrard's maj.	170
Passaic	"	Hopper, Dem.	3,778
		Carr, Rep.	3,751
		Hopper's maj.	27
Sussex	"	Smith, Dem.	2,397
		Huston, Rep.	1,541
		Smith's maj.	856

Isaac L. Fisher.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

ATLANTIC.

LEMUEL CONOVER, Rep.; Absecom. District embraces the entire county. Pop., 14,093.

Mr. Conover was born near where he now resides, is fifty-four years of age, and is engaged in farming and oyster planting. He is assessor of Egg Harbor township, and has filled the office several years, having also filled most of the other township offices.

1871. Cavileer, Rep., 1,304; maj., 273; vote polled, 2,335.
1872. Cavileer, Rep., 1,223; maj., 128; vote polled, 2,318.
1873. Conover, Rep., 1133; maj., 500; vote polled, 1,766.

BERGEN.

First District.

HENRY C. HERRING, Dem., Spring Valley. First Leg. Dist.; comprising townships of Union, Lodi, Saddle River, New Barbadoes, Midland and Ridgefield. Pop., 15,300.

Mr. Herring was born in the city of New York, is fifty-four years of age, and is a farmer by occupation. He is a descendant of one of the oldest families in the county, is a justice of the peace, chosen freeholder of Bergen county, and a surveyor of the highways.

1871. Van Riper, Dem., 1,213; maj., 24; vote polled, 2,402.
1872. Anderson, Rep., 1,441; maj., 14; vote polled, 3,224.
1873. Herring, Dem., 1108; maj., 36; vote polled, 2,180.

Second District.

JOHN N. BOGERT, Dem., Hohokus. Second Leg. Dis. comprising townships of Englewood, Palisades, Harrington Washington, Hohokus and Franklin. Pop., 14.500.

Mr. Bogert was born at the place where he now resides, his ancestors having settled in that locality some time before the Revolution. He is a farmer, thirty-four years of age, and has held several township offices.

1871. Hopper, Dem., 1,563; maj. 28; vote polled, 3,098.
1872. Hopper. Dem., 1681; maj., 138; vote polled, 3,224.
1873. Bogert, Dem., 1,497; maj., 346; vote polled, 2,648.

BURLINGTON.

First District.

TOWNSEND COX, Rep., Bordentown. First Leg. Dist.; comprising townships of Bordentown, Chesterfield, New Hanover, Mansfield, Springfield, and Florence. Pop., 15,966.

Mr. Cox, was born at Springfield, N. J., is forty-six years of age, and is a mason by occupation. He enlisted in the first N. J. Cavalry in 1861, for three years, but was discharged, after serving nineteen months, in consequence of disability. In 1867 and 1868, he held the position of doorkeeper to the ladies gallery of the Senate chamber, and in 1871, was appointed a deputy keeper of the state prison, which position he held when elected to the legislature. In the legislature of 1873 Mr. Cox was a member of the committee on "Passed Bills," and "Incidental Expenses."

1871. Aaronson, Dem., 1,538; maj., 8; vote polled, 3,068.
1872. Cox, Rep., 1,666; maj. 167; vote polled, 3,165.
1873. Cox, Rep., 1,388; maj., 48; vote polled 2,910.

A Temperance Candidate received 182 votes.

Second District.

E. BUDD MARTER, Rep.; Burlington. Second Leg. Dist; comprising Beverly, Burlington, Cinnaminson and Chester townships. Pop. 15,000.

Mr. Marter was born in Burlington township, and is forty-five years of age. He is extensively engaged in farming, and has been a chosen freeholder of his county for five years. He has been executor and administrator to several large estates, and is closely connected with many large interests in his district. In the legislature of 1873, Mr. Marter was chairman of the committee on "Unfinished Business," and was a member of the committees on "Federal Relations" and "Agriculture."

1871. Marter, Rep., 1390; maj., 137; vote polled, 2,643.
1872. Marter, Rep., 1,552; maj., 351; vote polled, 2,753.
1873. Marter, Rep., 1,244; maj., 65; vote polled, 2,488.

A Temperance candidate received 65 votes.

Third District.

GEORGE B. BORTON, Rep.; Rancocas. Third Leg. Dist.; comprising Willingboro, Pemberton, North Hampton West Hampton, Lumberton and Evesham townships. Pop. 13,949.

Mr. Borton was born in Evesham township, in the district which he now represents, and is forty-three years of age. He has been for many years a merchant, but is now engaged in the lumber business. Mr. Borton was postmaster of Rancocas for a term of years, and has filled many local offices in his county and township. He has been executor and administrator to several large estates, and has held a number of guardianships. During the summer months Mr. Borton is proprietor of a beautiful resort at Long Branch known as Cooper Cottage. In the Legislature of 1873, Mr. Borton was a member of the committee on "Library," "Printing," "Reform School for Boys," "Banks and Insurance."

1871. Borton, Rep., 1,592 ; maj., 439 ; vote polled, 2,745.
1872. Borton, Rep., 1,726 ; maj., 419 ; vote polled, 3,033.
1873. Borton, Rep., 1,435 ; maj., 348 ; vote polled, 2,522.

Fourth District.

JOSEPH P. ADAMS, Rep., New Gretna ; Fourth Leg, Dist.; comprising Medford, Southampton, Shamong, Woodland, Washington, Randolph, Bass River and Egg Harbor Townships. Pop., 9,746.

Mr. Adams was born at Bass River, N. J., and is fifty-eight years of age. He is a mariner by occupation, and has spent twenty-five years of his life as master of a coasting vessel.

1871. Thompson, R., 1,105 ; maj., 135 ; vote polled, 2,075.
1872. Thompson, R., 1,156 ; maj. 154 ; vote polled, 2,158.
1873. Adams, Rep., 1,005 ; maj., 74 ; vote polled, 1936.

CAMDEN.

First District.

WILLIAM H. COLE, Rep ; Camden. First Leg. Dist. : comprising 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Wards of the city of Camden. Pop., 15,000.

Mr. Cole is a native of the city of Camden, where he carries on the business of a builder, and is thirty-six years of age. He was for four years a member of the Camden city council. In the Legislature of 1873 Mr. Cole was a member of the committees on "Municipal Corporations" and "Unfinished Business."

1871. Bourquin, Dem., 1,426 ; maj., 192 ; vote polled. 2,660.
1872. Cole, Rep., 1,657 ; maj., 736 ; vote polled, 2,578.
1873. Cole, Rep., 1,200 ; maj., 265 ; vote polled, 2,135.

Second District

GEORGE BLACK CARSE, Rep.; Camden. Second Leg. Dist: comprising 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Wards of the city of Camden and townships of Stockton and Delaware. Pop. 16,000.

George B. Carse, was born in Mount Holly, Burlington County, in 1839, removing to Camden in 1858, and is now in the thirty-sixth year of his age. In April, 1861, upon the fall of Sumpter, he entered the army as a private, and fought his way up to a captaincy. At Chancellorsville he reformed a shattered and retreating line, and in leading a gallant charge was badly wounded and left upon the field. While convalescing he was transferred to the veteran reserve corps, and was reported in special orders to President Lincoln for bravery by General Hooker. At the close of the rebellion, after participating in every important battle in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged, Major Carse was admitted into the Regular Army and detailed for duty, first at posts in Virginia, and then as Adjutant General of the State of Florida. For his conduct in the latter capacity his father received by letter the special thanks of Governor Reed, of Florida, and a testimonial signed by a large part of the members of the legislature of that State was presented to him. General Carse is now one of the editors and publishers of the "New Republic" of Camden. He was first returned to the legislature in 1871, and distinguished himself as a fluent speaker and an able debater. He was again returned in 1872, and is now serving his third term. In the Legislature of 1873, Gen. Carse was chairman of the House "Judiciary Committee," and a member of the committees on "Soldiers' Children's Home," and "Militia."

1871. Carse, Rep., 1,580; maj., 357; vote polled, 2,942.
1872. Carse, Rep., 1,903; maj., 1,149; vote polled, 2,657.
1873. Carse, Rep., 1,078; maj., 98; vote polled, 2,058.

Third District.

CHALKLEY ALBERTSON, Dem., Haddonfield; Third Leg. Dist.; comprising townships of Haddon, Union, Centre, Gloucester, Winslow and Waterford. Pop. 14,475.

Mr. Albertson was born on the farm where he now resides and is a farmer, aged 58 years. He is descended from one of the oldest families in the state, his ancestors being among the earliest settlers of South Jersey. Mr. Albertson was a member of the State Legislatures of 1863–'64 and '68; was appointed by Gov. Parker, Vice-President of the Centennial Exposition for Camden county, and a visitor to the State Agricultural College.

1871. Leslie, Rep., 1,286 ; maj., 139 ; vote polled, 2,433.
1872. Forman, Rep., 1,346 ; maj., 556 ; vote polled, 2,136.
1873. Albertson, Dem., 943 ; maj., 66 ; vote polled, 1,820.

CAPE MAY.

ALEXANDER YOUNG, Rep., Cape May, C. H., District embraces the entire county. Pop., 8,529.

Mr. Young is forty-five years of age and is a physician. He is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College and practiced his profession at Goshen, for sixteen years. Has been a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for twelve years and a director of that body for the past six years.

1871. Leaming, Rep., —; maj., 406 ; vote polled, ————
1872. Leaming, Rep., 952 ; maj. 596 ; vote polled, 1,308.
1873. Young, Rep., 722 ; maj., 201 ; vote polled, 1,243.

CUMBERLAND.

First District

LEWIS H. DOWDNEY, Rep.; Bridgeton. First. Leg. Dist.; comprising townships of Fairfield, Downe, Hopewell, Stoe Creek and Greenwich, and the city of Bridgeton. Pop., 17,467.

Mr. Dowdney was born in the county wherein he now resides, and is fifty-two years of age. He is interested in farming and is a conductor on the Bridgeton and Port Norris Railroad. He was previously, for four years, a mail agent on the West Jersey Railroad, and was Sheriff of Cumberland county for three years from 1860.

1871. Whiticar, Rep., 1,861 ; maj., 476 ; vote polled, 3,248.
1872. Whiticar, Rep., 2,112 ; maj. 588 ; vote polled, 3,636.
1872. Dowdney, Rep., 1,208 ; maj., 324 ; vote polled, 2,092.

Second District.

GEO. B. LANGLEY, Dem., Millville. Second Leg. Dist.; comprising the townships of Maurice River, Landis and Deerfield, and the city of Millville. Pop., 17,198.

Mr. Langley was born in Salem county, is a miller by occupation, and is thirty-one years of age. He served creditably during the war, seeing service in the 24th Regiment.

1871. Willets, Rep., 1,534 ; maj., 511 ; vote polled, 2,557.
1872. Willets, Rep., 1,498 ; maj., 309 ; vote polled, 2,687.
1873. Langley, Dem., 1,187 ; maj., 185 ; vote polled, 2,187.

ESSEX.

First District.

MOSES E. HALSEY, Rep.; Livingstone. First Leg. Dist.; comprising townships of Bloomfield, Montclair, Caldwell, Livingstone and Milburn. Pop., 12,992.

Mr. Halsey was born in the city of New York, and is fifty years of age. He was largely engaged for many years in the manufacture of chairs, but is now out of business. He removed to Livingstone in 1854 and has filled a number of local offices, and represented his township in the Essex county board of Freeholders.

1871. Wilde, Rep., 1,205 ; maj. 735 ; vote polled, 1,763.
1872. Wilde, Rep., 1,552 ; maj., 531 ; vote polled, 2,573.
1873. Halsey, Rep., 907 ; maj. 184 ; vote polled, 1,630.

Second District.

ELIAS O. DOREMUS. Rep.; Orange. Second Leg. Dist.; comprising town of Orange, and townships of East and West Orange. Pop., 15,769.

Mr. Doremus was born at Orange, and is forty-two years of age. He is a builder by occupation, and is extensively engaged in that business, and in improving real estate in his neighborhood. He has been a member of East Orange Town committee, and for six years has represented that township in the Essex county Board of Freeholders, is a director of the Orange National Bank and Orange Savings Bank. In the legislature of 1873, Mr. Doremus was a member of the committees on "Engrossed Bills" and "Soldiers' Home at Newark."

1871. Williams, Rep., 1,413 ; maj., 266 ; vote polled, 2,644.
1872. Doremus, Rep., 1,661 ; maj., 289 ; vote polled, 3,033.
1873. Doremus, Rep., 903 ; maj., 854 ; vote polled 952.

[The democratic convention decided to put up no candidate against Mr. Doremus, but the minority ran one who received in all 49 votes.]

Third District.

THOMAS S. HENRY, Dem.; Newark. Third Leg. Dist.; comprising Eighth ward of the city of Newark and Belleville township. Pop., 10,484.

Mr. Henry was born in New York city, and is twenty-six years of age. He is a rising member of the New York bar, and delivered the Alumni Oration of the law department of the New York University in May last.

1871. Hill, Dem., 913 ; majority, 2 ; vote polled 1,824.
1872. Hill, Dem., 1,131 ; maj., 23 ; vote polled, 2,239.
1873. Henry, Dem., 933 ; maj., 166 ; vote polled, 1,700.

Fourth District.

PHINEAS JONES, Rep.; Newark. Fourth Leg. Dist.: comprising 1st and 2d Wards of the city of Newark. Pop., 15,489.

Mr. Jones is a native of Spencer, Mass; and first came to New Jersey in 1855, when he established at Elizabethport, the business of manufacturing carriage wheels by machinery, and was the first to introduce such manufacture in the State. While at Elizabeth he was a member of the common council of that city, for two years. He moved to Newark in 1860, and is still at the head of the firm of Phineas Jones & Co., of that city, manufacturers of wagon wheels, &c. Mr. Jones is a prominent director of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, the Peoples Insurance Company and Newark Industrial Institution and is also the holder of several important positions of trust in various corporations. During the session of 1873 Mr. Jones was a member of the committes on "Agriculture" and "Miscellaneous Business."

1871. Joy. Rep., 1,290; maj., 261; vote polled, 2,319.
1872. Jones, Rep., 1,576; maj., 529; vote polled, 2,623.
1873. Jones, Rep., 1,147; maj., 312; vote polled, 1,982.

Fifth District

JULIUS C. FITZGERALD, Dem.: Newark. Fifth Leg. Dist.: comprising 2d and 6th Wards of the city of Newark. Pop., 17,600.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a native of Newark, thirty-six years of age, and is a Lawyer, being a partner of Hon Frederick H. Teese. At the late Newark charter election Mr. Fitzgerald was elected Alderman of the sixth ward by a majority of 250

1871. Horn, Rep., 1,432; maj., 185: vote polled, 2, 679.
1872. Armstrong., Rep., 2,044; maj., 885; vote polled, 3,233.
1873. Fitzgerald, Dem., 1,354; maj., 106; vote polled. 2,602.

Sixth District.

SAMUEL MORROW, Jr., Rep.; Newark. Sixth Leg. Dist.: comprising 13th Ward of Newark, and Clinton and South Orange Townships. Pop., 19,031.

Mr. Morrow was born at Deckertown, Sussex County, N. J., and is thirty-three years of age. He is one of a family of nine of whom five are lawyers. He received a district school education, and at the age of fourteen commenced to teach school himself, and continued a teacher for ten years.

He was at one time a Revenue Inspector for the state, but resigned the position to prosecute his studies for the bar. He is of the law firm of S. & J. Morrow, Newark, and is a rising member of the profession. During the session of 1873 he was an earnest worker upon the floor of the House and an able and ready speaker. He was chairman of the committee on "Fisheries" and a member of the "Judiciary" and "Printing." His opponent for the seat in the late election was Major Geo. B. Halstead, Liberal, but upon only a two-thirds vote of last year, Mr. Morrow was elected by only forty short of his majority of the year before.

1871. Heinisch, Rep., 1,348; maj., 130; vote polled, 2,566.
1872. Morrow, Rep., 1,789; maj., 678; vote polled, 2,900.
1873. Morrow, Rep., 1,496; maj., 638; vote polled, 2,354.

Seventh District.

WM. H. KIRK, Rep., Newark. Seventh Leg. Dist.; comprising 3d, 9th and 14th wards of Newark. Pop., 14,082.

Mr. Kirk is a native of the city of New York and is fifty-nine years of age. He is an architect and builder, carrying on one of the largest businesses in Newark, where he has resided for thirty-nine years. He is now serving his third term as a member of the Essex county board of chosen freeholders, and has held several positions of trust. He has been a resident of New Jersey for forty-five years.

1871. Macknet, Rep., 1,738; maj., 920; vote polled, 2,556.
1872. Macknet, Rep., 2,071; maj., 1,330; vote polled, 2,812.
1873. Kirk, Rep., 1,570; maj., 884; vote polled, 2,256.

Eighth District.

JAMES T. VAN NESS, Dem.; Newark. Eighth Leg. Dist.; comprising 5th, 10th and 12th Wards of city of Newark. Pop., 22,582.

Mr. VanNess is a native of Morris county, a carpenter and builder by occupation, and is forty-five years of age. He was assessor of the Tenth Ward of Newark from 1860 to 1864, and alderman of the same ward in 1867.

1871. Anderson, Dem., 1,912; maj., 420; vote polled, 3,404.
1872. Campbell, Rep., 2,024; maj., 101; vote polled, 3,497.
1873. VanNess, Dem., 1772; maj., 563; vote polled, 2,981.

Ninth District.

AARON G. BALDWIN, Rep., Newark. Ninth Leg. Dist.; comprising 7th, 11th and 15th wards of the city of Newark. Pop., 15,664.

Mr. Baldwin was born in Hanover township, Morris county, and is fifty-three years of age. He was assessor of his native township for three years previous to the war, and at the breaking out of the war, Mr. Baldwin enrolled the militia under commission from Governor Olden. He removed to Newark, about eight years ago, and is now serving his second term of two years as a school commissioner of that city. He is a merchant in Newark. In the session of 1873 Mr. Baldwin was a member of the committees on "Passed Bills" and "Militia."

1871. Murphy, Dem., 1,218 ; maj., 35 ; vote polled, 2,401.
1872. Baldwin, Rep., 1,506 ; maj., 211 ; vote polled, 2,801.
1873. Baldwin, Rep., 1,322 ; maj., 451 ; vote polled, 2,193.

GLOUCESTER.

First District.

OBADIAH ELDRIDGE, Rep., Williamstown. First Leg. Dist.; comprising Woodbury City and West Deptford, Greenwich, Mantua, Washington and Monroe townships. Pop., 15,134.

Mr. Eldridge is a farmer and was born and has ever since lived on his farm in the district which he now represents. He is fifty-six years of age, is now filling his third term as Justice of the Peace, and has held several official positions on his township and county boards. In the session of 1873, Mr. Eldridge was a member of the committees on "Agriculture" and "Sinking Fund."

1871. Middleton, Rep., 1,114 ; maj., 191; vote polled, 2,037.
1872. Eldridge, Rep., 1,154 ; maj., 283 ; vote polled, 2,025.
1873. Eldridge, Rep., 805 ; maj., 227 ; vote polled, 1,383.

Second Disteict.

DEWITT C. HEMINGWAY, Rep., Newfield. Second Leg. Dist; comprising township of Woolwich, Harrison, Clayton and Franklin. Pop. 12,660.

Mr. Hemingway was born at Erie, Pa., and is thirty years of age. He is a commissioner of deeds, insurance agent, postmaster and railroad agent, and is director and solicitor of the Franklin Mutual Building and Loan Association. In the legislature of 1873 Mr. Hemingway was a member of the committee on "Engrossed Bills," "Fisheries" and "Soldiers' Home."

1871. Rulon, Rep., 1,321 ; maj., 257 ; vote polled, 2,385.
1872. Hemingway, Rep., 1,335 ; maj., 312 ; vote polled, 2,358.
1873. Hemingway, Rep., 944 ; maj., 301 ; vote polled, 1,587.

HUDSON.

First District.

ALEXANDER T. McGILL, Jr., Dem., Jersey City. First Leg. Dist.; comprising part of Jersey City. Pop., 16,500.

Mr. McGill was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., and is twenty-nine years of age. He is a lawyer, practicing in Jersey City, being in partnership with Attorney-General Gilchrist. He came to New Jersey in 1854, when his father accepted a professorship in Princeton College. Mr. McGill graduated from that College in 1864, and from Columbia Law School, New York, 1866. He continued the study of law with Judge E. W. Scudder at Trenton, and was admitted to the bar as attorney in 1867, and as counselor in 1870. He is now corporation counsel for the city of Bayonne, and has held that office two years.

1871. Farrier, Rep., 1,131 ; maj., 290 ; vote polled, 2,197.
1872. Farrier, Rep., 1,367 ; maj., 27 ; vote polled, 2,456.
1873. McGill, Dem., 990 ; maj., 170 ; vote polled, 1810.

Second District.

PATRICK SHEERAN, Dem.; Jersey City. Second Leg. Dist.; embracing part of Jersey City. Pop., 17,000.

Mr. Sheeran is a native of Ireland, and is forty-nine years of age. He is a coach and carriage builder by occupation, having a factory for their manufacture, Jersey City. Mr. Sheeran has been a commissioner of assessments of Jersey City for three years, and an alderman of that city for nine years. In the election of 1872 he was a candidate and claimed the seat, contesting for it before the Legislative Committee on elections, but was unsuccessful.

1871. Reardon, Dem., 1,097 ; maj., 57 ; vote polled, 2,319.
1872. Reardon, Dem., 1,452 ; maj., 399 ; vote polled, 2,505.
1873. Sheeran, Dem., 1,261 ; maj., 626 ; vote polled, 1,896.

An independent candidate received 148 votes.

Third District.

JOHN D. CARSCALLEN, Rep., Jersey City. Third Leg. Dist.; comprising a portion of Jersey City. Pop., 16,000.

Mr. Carscallen is a native of Canada, forty-one years of age, and a merchant by occupation.

1871. Plympton, Rep., 1,128 ; maj., 140 ; vote polled, 2,442.
1872. Plympton, Rep., 1,404; maj., 106; vote polled, 2,702.
1873. Carscallen, Rep., 1,029 ; maj., 46 ; vote polled, 2,012 .

Fourth District.

ALEXANDER McDONNELL, Dem.; Jersey City. Fourth Leg. Dist.; comprising part of Jersey City. Pop. 16,000.

Mr. McDonnell was born in Ireland, and is forty-five years of age. He is a cider manufacturer.

1871. Gaede, Dem., 1,283; maj., 332; vote polled, 2,234.
1872. Gaede, Dem., 1,437; maj., 512; vote polled, 2,362.
1873. McDonnell, Dem., 682; maj., 170; vote polled 1,882.

[Two other candidates also contested, one receiving 401 and the other 287 votes.

Fifth District.

HENRY COMBS, Rep.; Jersey City. Fifth Leg. Dist.: comprising part of Jersey City. Pop., 10,000.

Mr. Combs is a native of Long Island, and is forty-five years of age. He is a merchant doing business in New York and is an Alderman of Jersey City.

1871. Wandle, Rep., 789; maj., 37; vote polled, 1,541.
1872. Wandle, Rep., 933; maj., 67; vote polled, 1,769.
1873. Combs, Rep., 688; maj., 86; vote polled, 1,290.

Sixth District.

RICHARD C. WASHBURN, Rep.; Jersey City. Sixth Leg. Dist.; comprising portion of Jersey City, township of Greenville and the city of Bayonne. Pop., 16,500.

Mr. Washburn was born in Westchester County, N. Y., and is forty-two years of age. He is a member of the firm of Washburn & Campbell, of Jersey City, dealers in mason's materials. In the session of 1873 Mr. Washburn was a member of the committees on "Reform School for Boys" and "Incidental Expenses."

1871. Stevens, Dem., 1,289; maj., 87; vote polled, 2,491.
1872. Washburn, Rep., 1,508; maj., 9; vote polled, 3,007.
1873. Washburn, Rep., 1,076; maj., 130; vote polled, 2,243.
An Independent Candidate received 221 votes.

Seventh District.

RUDOLPH F. RABE, Dem.; Hoboken. Seventh Leg. Dist.; comprising the city of Hoboken. Pop., 20,297.

Mr. Rabe is a native of Germany, but came to this country when a lad and is now thirty-two years of age. He is a lawyer by profession, graduating from Columbia Law School in 1869, and now being of the firm of Browne & Rabe, New York. He was at one time joint owner and publisher of

the Hudson County Journal, German, but is not now connected with it. Mr. Rabe received an independent Democratic nomination, three being against him in the canvass, a regular Democratic nominee, an Independent Democrat and a Republican.

1871. O'Neill, Dem., 897 ; maj., 92 ; vote polled, 1,821.
1872. Lee, Ind. Dem., 1,287 ; maj., 390; vote polled, 2,184.
1873. Rabe, Dem., 743 ; maj., 95 ; vote polled, 1,874.

Two other candidates contested, one receiving 418 and the other 65 votes.

Eighth District.

JAMES K. SELLECK, Dem.: Homestead Station. Eighth Leg. Dist. : comprising townships of North Bergen, Harrison, Kearney, Union, Weehawken, West Hoboken and the town of Union. Pop., 20,300.

Mr. Selleck is a native of Troy, N. Y. and is forty-two years of age. He is an extensive dealer in real estate.

1871. Ryder, Rep., 1,304 ; maj., 322 ; vote polled, 2,286.
1872. Ryder, Rep., 1,283 ; maj., 105 ; vote polled, 2,461.
1873. Selleck, Dem., 1,122 ; maj., 184 ; vote polled, 2,060.

HUNTERDON.

First District.

WM. L. HOPPOCK, Rep.; Stockton. First Leg. Dist.; comprising the townships of Readington, Raritan, East Amwell, West Amwell, Kingswood and Delaware, and the borough of Lambertville. Pop., 21,141.

Mr. Hoppock is a native of Pennsylvania, and is forty-four years of age. He is superintendent of the Prallsville Quarries, and of the Stockton Building Association, and is largely connected with the real estate interests of his district. In the legislature of 1873, Mr. Hoppock was a member of the committees on "Public Buildings," and "Banks and Insurance."

1871. Voorhees, Dem., 2.307 ; maj., 741 ; vote polled, 3,873.
1872. Hoppock, Rep., 1,975 ; maj., 121 ; vote polled, 3,929.
1873. Hoppock, Rep., 1,808; maj., 141 ; vote polled, 3,475.

Second District.

JOHN CARPENTER, Jr., Dem.; Clinton. Second Leg. Dist.; comprising townships of Alexandria, Bethlehem,

Clinton, Franklin, Tewksbury, Lebanon and Union, and Frenchtown and Clinton Boroughs. Pop. of Dist., 18,648.

Mr. Carpenter was born at Oswego, N. Y., and is thirty-three years of age. He published the "Democratic Union" newspaper, at Fulton, N. Y., from 1859 to 1861. Since removing to Clinton, he has published the "Clinton Democrat," from 1868 to the present time. He was mayor of Clinton in 1871. In the legislature of 1873, Mr. Carpenter was a member of the committees on "Soldiers' Children's" Home" and "Unfinished Business."

1871. Sanderson, Dem., 2,341 ; maj., 889 ; vote polled, 3,793
1872. Carpenter, Dem., 2,034 ; maj., 283 ; vote polled, 3,785
1873. Carpenter, Dem., 2,002 ; maj., 454; vote polled, 3,550

MERCER.

First District.

GEORGE O. VANDERBILT, Dem., Princeton. First Leg. Dist.; comprising townships of Ewing, Hopewell, Lawrence and Princeton. Pop., 15,788.

Mr. Vanderbilt was born in Hunterdon county, and is twenty-nine years of age. He was brought up on a farm, but became a teacher in the public schools at the age of twenty. He afterwards went through a three years' course in Pennington Seminary, and subsequently entered Princeton College, graduating from the latter June, 1873, taking the prize for the best essay on political science. In four months after leaving College, Mr. Vanderbilt was elected to the legislature.

1871. Smith, Rep., 1406 ; maj., 291 ; vote polled, 2,521.
1872. Smith, Rep., 1420 ; maj., 290 ; vote polled, 2,550.
1873. Vanderbilt, Dem., 1,211 ; maj., 69; vote polled, 2,353.

Second District.

JOHN N. LINDSAY, Dem.; Trenton. Second Leg. Dist.; comprising 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 10th wards of the city of Trenton. Pop., 21,809.

Mr. Lindsay is a native of Trenton, and by occupation a carpenter and builder. He is forty-eight years old. In 1867 he was appointed by the common council of Trenton, to fill a vacancy in the board of county freeholders, and was twice afterwards elected to the same position. In the legislature of 1873, Mr. Lindsay was a member of the committees on "Passed Bills" and "Incidental Expenses."

1871. Rogers, Rep., 2,141 ; maj., 53 ; vote polled, 4,229.
1872. Lindsay, Dem. 2,284 ; maj., 25 ; vote polled, 4,543.

1873. Lindsay, Dem., 2,147; maj., 206; vote polled, 4,177. [A liberal candidate received 89 votes.]

Third District

A. J. SMITH, Dem.; Hightstown. Third Leg. Dist.; comprising the townships of East Windsor, West Windsor, and Washington, Hamilton Square, Chambersburg and the Sixth Ward of Trenton. Pop., 11,631.

Andrew Jackson Smith was born at Hightstown, and is in the thirty-third year of his age. He is the second son of the late Col. R. M. Smith, who was for fifteen years treasurer of New Jersey. Mr. Smith was educated at Andover, Mass., and at the early age of sixteen he received the appointment of register of the Bank Department of New Jersey, and held that responsible position for two years. He then entered the law office of Hon. Mercer Beesley, and was engaged in studying law at the outbreak of the late war, when he accepted at the hands of Gov. Olden, the position of Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major, and was assigned to the army of the Potomac. At the close of the war, Maj. Smith returned to Hightstown and engaged in many new enterprises in that part of the state. In 1868 he became Superintendent of the Squankum and Freehold Marl Company, but resigned in 1870 to attend to large real estate interests connected with his father's estate. Major Smith is the secretary of the central committee of the democratic party of New Jersey, and is an active member of that committee. In the session of 1873, Mr. Smith was a member of the committee on "Municipal Corporations" and "Industrial Schools for Girls," and of the "Special investigation committee on Stanhope."

1871. Silvers, Rep., 1,225; maj., 23; vote polled, 2,427.
1872. Smith, Dem., 1,174; maj., 150; vote polled, 2,498.
1873. Smith, Dem., 1,256; maj., 49; vote polled, 2,463.

MIDDLESEX.

First District.

JOHN VAN DEURSEN, Rep.; New Brunswick. First Leg. Dist.; comprising the city of New Brunswick. Pop., 15,058.

Mr. Van Deursen is a native of South Brunswick and is thirty-six years of age. He is a carpenter and builder, has served, as a member of the Board of Education of New Brunswick for three years and is a member of the Common Council of that city.

1871. Fisher, Rep., 1,588; maj., 107; vote polled, 3,069.

1872; Fisher, Rep., 1,983 ; maj., 559; vote polled, 3,407.
1873. Van Deursen, Rep. 2,042; maj., 680; vote polled, 3,404.

Second District

JOHN F. TEN BROECK, Rep.; Perth Amboy. Second Leg. Dist.; comprising townships of Piscataway, Raritan, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy. Pop., 12,795.

Mr. Ten Broeck was born in Hunterdon county, and is forty-three years of age. He is a miller by occupation, and was Postmaster of Perth Amboy, but was removed by President Johnson. He is now a member of the Board of chosen freeholders of Middlesex county, In the election of 1872, Mr. Ten Broeck was a candidate for the legislature against Jos. C. Letson, but was defeated.

1873. Letson, Dem., 1,116 ; maj., 55 ; vote polled, 2,177.
1872. Letson, Dem., 1,307 ; maj., 252 ; vote polled, 2,362.
1873. Ten Broeck, Rep., 1,120 ; maj., 69 ; vote polled, 2,171,

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Third District.

JOSEPH E. MAGEE, Dem.; Jamesburg. Third Leg. Dist.; comprising townships of North Brunswick, South Brunswick, East Brunswick, Monroe, Madison and South Amboy. Pop. 17,176.

Mr. Magee is a native of Monmouth county and is fifty-two years of age; he is a merchant, and was for thirteen years postmaster at Jamesbnrg ; he has served for two years in the Middlesex board of chosen freeholders.

1871. Holcombe, Dem., 1,686 ; maj.; 53 ; vote polled, 3,319.
1872. Worthington, Rep , 1,768 ; maj., 104 ; vote polled, 3,432.
1873. Magee, Dem., 1,582 ; maj:, 57 ; vote polled, 3,107.

MONMOUTH.

First District.

GEO. W. PATTERSON, Dem. ; Freehold. First Leg. Dist. : comprising townships of Upper Freehold, Millstone, Manalapan, Howell and Freehold. Pop., 15,734.

Mr. Patterson was born at Howell, Monmouth County, and in early life learned the trade of a carpenter. He is now in the forty-second year of his age. At the breaking out of the war Mr. Patterson assisted in raising three companies of N. J. Volunteers, and taking the 1st lieutenantship of one of those, served with credit in the field for over two years, resigning his commission only when compelled to do so by disease contracted in the service, He afterwards served as Assistant Provost Marshal. In 1861, Mr. Patterson was ap-

pointed by Gov. Olden, one of the inspectors of the N. J. State Prison, to fill the unexpired term of Wm. Y. Ward who had been elected to the Legislature. The Democratic party removed Mr. Patterson the following year. In 1871 he was elected by the Republican party as inspector of the prison, but failed of re-election in the succeeding year. In 1871 he was elected township collector of Freehold, and has been a Chosen Freeholder of the County. Mr. Patterson is a director of the Freehold Building Loan Association and is largely interested in real estate and cranberry lands. In the session of 1873 Mr. Patterson was a member of the committees on "Riparian Rights," "Claims and Pensions" and "Elections." He is a quick and ready speaker.

1871. A. H. Patterson, Dem., 1,699; maj., 222; vote polled, 3,176.
1872. G. W. Patterson, Dem., 1,820; maj., 1,730; vote polled, 1,910.
1873. G. W. Patterson, Dem., 1,348; maj., 430; vote polled, 2,266.

Second District.

JOHN B. GIFFORD, Dem.; Lower Squankum. Second Leg. Dist.: comprising townships of Atlantic, Holmdell, Marlborough, Wall and Ocean. Pop., 14,238.

Mr. Gifford was born in Monmouth County, and is a farmer. He is fifty-six years of age. Mr. Gifford has been the assessor of Wall township for twenty-one years, being the only assessor that that township has had since its being set off from Howell, in 1851. In the Legislature of 1873, Mr. Gifford was a member of the committees on "Federal Relations" and "Engrossed Bills."

1871. Haight, Dem., 1,861. No opposition.
1872. Gifford, Dem., 2,178. No opposition.
1873. Gifford, Dem., 562. No opposition.

Third District.

JOHN S. SPROUL, Rep.; Key Port. Third Leg. Dist.; comprising townships of Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown and Raritan. Pop., 16,362.

Mr. Sproul was born at Key Port, and is thirty-eight years of age. He has held several local positions, being assessor of his township, Freeholder, and is a police justice of Key Port. He is a builder by occupation. In the legislature of 1873, Mr. Sproul was a member of the committees on "Commerce and Navigation" and "State Prison."

1871. Hendrickson, Dem.. 1,587 ; maj., 92 ; vote polled, 3,082.
1872. Sproul, Rep., 1,598 ; maj., 89 ; vote polled, 3,107.
1873. Sproul, Rep., 1.115 ; maj., 343 ; vote polled, 1,887.

MORRIS.

First District.

WM. H. HOWELL, Rep.; Whippany. First Leg. Dist.; comprising townships of Chatham, Hanover, Montville and Morris. Pop., 14.415.

Mr. Howell was born at Whippany, Hanover township, where he has since resided, and is thirty-three years of age. He is a son of the late Judge Calvin Howell, who represented his district in the legislature for two terms, and was a man of sterling integrity and great ability. Mr. Howell is a farmer by occupation, owning a fine property and is also interested in the purchase and sale of real estate. He has been for some years a member of his township committee and is now the chairman of the board. In the legislature of 1873, Mr. Howell was a member of the committees on "Treasurer's Accounts," "Printing" and "Education."

1871. Niles, Rep., 1,567 ; maj., 311 ; vote polled, 2,708.
1872. Howell, Rep., 1,724 ; maj., 506 ; vote polled, 2,942.
1873. Howell, Rep., 1,389. No opposition.

Second District.

JACOB Z. BUDD, Rep.; Mountain View. Second Leg. Dist.; comprising townships of Jefferson, Rockaway, Boonton and Pequannock. Pop., 12,867.

Mr. Budd was born in Hudson county, and is fifty years of age. He is a farmer and fur dealer. He represented the township of Pequannock in the board of county freeholders for four years, having been elected each time without opposition. In the legislature of 1873, Mr. Budd was a member of the committees on "Lunatic Asylum" and "Claims and Pensions."

1871. LeFevre, Rep., 1,141 ; No opposition.
1872. Budd, Rep., 1,602. No opposition.
1873. Budd, Rep., 916. No opposition.

Third District.

ELIAS M. SKELLINGER, Dem.; Chester. Third Leg. Dist.; comprising townships of Passaic, Mendham, Chester, Washington, Mt. Olive, Roxbury and Randolph. Pop., 15,855.

Mr. Skellinger is a native of Chester, is about fifty years of age and is a farmer by occupation.

1871. Canfield, Dem., 1,618; maj., 1.226; vote polled, 2,010.
1872. Canfield, Dem., 1,596. No opposition.
1873. Skellinger, Dem., 1,395. No opposition.

OCEAN.

EDWARD M. LONAN, Dem.; Forked River. Dist. comprises the whole county. Pop., 13,658.

Mr. Lonan is a native of New York, and is fifty-three years of age. He has resided at Forked River for forty years and was formerly a ship master. He joined the Burnside expedition and on the taking of Newbern, was made harbor master of that port, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. He has been superintendent of the Public Schools of Ocean County for the past three years and was re-appointed in May last to the same position for a like term.

1871. Parker, Rep., 1.503; maj., 351; vote polled, 2,655.
1872. Schultze, Rep., 1,443; maj., 66; vote polled, 2,400.
1873. Lonan, Dem., 1,479; maj., 814; vote polled, 2,144.

PASSAIC.

First District.

DAVID HENRY, Dem.; Paterson. First Leg. Dist.: comprising Passaic Village, Aquackanonck Township and 4th, 5th and 8th Wards of Paterson. Pop., 17,940.

Mr. Henry is a native of Ireland and is thirty-eight years of age. He is a Carpenter and Builder by occupation. Mr. Henry was a member of the Legislature from the 1st District of Passaic in the sessions of 1866 and 1867, was a member of the Passaic County Board of Chosen Freeholders for three years and director of that body one year.

1871. McDanolds, Rep., 1,543; maj., 231; vote polled, 2,855.
1872. McDanolds, Rep., 1,915; maj., 326; vote polled, 3,504.
1873. Henry, Dem., 1,588; maj., 49; vote polled, 3,127,

Second District.

JOHN P. ZELUFF, Dem.; Paterson. Second Leg. Dis.,

comprising 2d, 6th and 7th Wards of the city of Paterson, and Little Falls Township. Pop., 14,000.

Mr. Zeluff was born in Paterson and is fifty three years of age. He is a hotel keeper by occupation. He has been a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of his county, a member of the Paterson Board of Education, a Coroner and Constable. In the election of 1872 he was defeated for the Legislature by Mr. Barnes, but in the late election succeeded in defeating Mr. Barnes.

1871. Hemingway, R., 1,199; maj., 295; vote polled, 2,103.
1872. Barnes, Rep., 1,367; maj., 334; vote polled, 2,400.
1873. Zeluff, Dem., 1,033; maj., 181; vote polled. 2,008.
An independent received 123 votes.

Third District.

GARRET A. HOBART, Rep.; Passaic. Third Leg. Dist.: comprising the 1st and 3d Wards of the city of Paterson, and Wayne, Manchester, Pompton and West Milford Townships. Pop., 14,558.

Mr. Hobart was born at Long Branch, N. J., and is in the thirtieth year of his age. He is a lawyer, having a large and lucrative practice, and is regarded as a ready and effective speaker. He is a director of the Passaic County Savings Bank of Paterson, is interested in the city horse railroads and several land corporations, and also holds very large interests in real estate. Mr. Hobart studied law in the office of the Hon. Socrates Tuttle now Mayor of Paterson, and married a daughter of that gentleman. In May, 1871 he was appointed city counsel of Paterson, and, in 1872 was appointed counsel to the Passaic County Board of Chosen Freeholders. In the Legislature of 1873, Mr. Hobart took a high position upon the floor of the House and in committee being universally regarded as an able and conscientious Legislator and a fluent and ready speaker. He was a member of the "Judiciary" and "State Prison" committees in the session of 1873.

1871. Torbet, Rep., 1,393; maj., 369; vote polled; 2,417.
1872. Hobart, Rep., 1,787; maj., 826; vote polled, 2,748.
1873. Hobart, Rep., 1,490; maj., 467; vote polled, 2,513.

SALEM.

First District.

WM. H. ISZARD, Rep.; Elmer. First Leg. Dist.: comprising townships of Pittsgrove, Upper Pittsgrove, Pilesgrove, Upper Penn's Neck and Lower Penn's Neck. Pop., 11,797.

Mr. Iszard was born at Clayton, Gloucester County, New Jersey, and is thirty one years of age. He is a practicing

physician and surgeon, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and has practiced in Elmer for nine years. He was enrolling officer of Egg Harbor Township, Atlantic County during the war, and deputy marshal of the last census for part of his district. He takes a deep interest in the public schools, and has been forward in advancing their interests. In the session of 1873 Dr. Iszard was a member of the committees on "Federal Relations," "Industrial School for Girls" and special committee on the Camden Ferries. He is a quick and fluent speaker and a hard worker.

1871. Hewitt, Rep., 1,189; maj., 7; vote polled, 2,371.
1872. Iszard, Rep., 1,313; maj., 172; vote polled, 2,454.
1873. Iszard, Rep., 1,086; maj., 36; vote polled, 2,136.

Second District.

WM. B. CARPENTER, Rep.; Salem. Second Leg. Dist.; comprising Salem City and townships of Elsinboro, Mannington, Upper and Lower Alloways Creek. Pop., 12,151.

Mr. Carpenter is a native of Elsinboro, and is fifty-one years of age; he is by occupation a farmer. Has been assessor of his township for several years and freeholder for three years, besides holding other local offices.

1871. Dorrell, Rep., 1,205; maj.; 88; vote polled, 2,322.
1872. Dorrell, Rep., 1,386; maj., 339; vote polled, 2,433.
1873. Carpenter, Rep., 1,257; maj., 292; vote polled 2,222.

SOMERSET.

First District.

WM. P. SUTPHEN, Dem.; Lesser Cross Roads. First Leg. Dist.; comprising townships of Warren, Bridgewater, Bedminster and Bernards. Pop., 12,840.

Mr. Sutphen was born near where he now resides, and is forty-one years old. He is a farmer, has been town clerk and assessor of Bedminster township, and has filled with credit other local offices. Mr. Sutphen has devoted much time to carefully collecting the historical facts connected with the neighborhood in which he resides, and has gathered together a valuable collection of relics and curiosities of the revolutionary war. He has also centributed to the press many interesting and valuable articles on such subjects.

1871. Smalley, Dem., 1,490; maj., 424; vote polled, 2,556.
1872. Smalley, Dem., 1,508; maj., 168; vote polled, 2,848.
1873. Sutphen, Dem., 1,168; maj., 630; vote polled, 1,706.

Second District.

JOHN G. SCHENCK, Rep.; Neshanic. Second Leg. Dist.; comprising townships of Branchbury, Montgomery, Hillsborough and Franklin. Pop., 10,674.

Mr. Schenck was born at Neshanic, and is in the fifty-first year of his age; he is a farmer by occupation, and carries on the preserving of fruit by the Alden process on a very large scale. He is a director of the First National Bank of Somerville, and also of the South Branch railroad company. He served in the legislatures of 1861–2–3, and is now filling his sixth term in the House In the session of 1873, Mr. Schenck was chairman of the committee on "Miscellaneous Business," and a member of those on "Corporations" and "Reform School for Boys."

1871. Schenck, Rep., 1,248; maj., 404; vote polled, 2,556.
1872. Schenck, Rep., 1,361; maj., 528; vote polled, 2,194.
1873. Schenck, Rep., 650: no opposition.

SUSSEX.

FRANK M. WARD, Dem., Pleasant Valley. District embraces the entire county. Pop., 23,168.

Mr. Ward was born in Dutchess county, New York, and is forty-four years of age. He is a millwright and mechanical engineer by occupation. Was a member of the legislature in the sessions of 1866 and 1867, when he represented the old first district of Sussex county. In the legislature of 1873, Mr. Ward was a member of the committees on "Corporations' and "Treasurer's Accounts."

1871. Martin, Dem., 3,071; maj., 1,147; vote polled, 4,975.
1872. Ward, Dem., 2,704; maj., 551; vote polled, 4,857.
1873. Ward, Dem., 2,298; maj., 667; vote polled, 3,929.

UNION.

First District.

WILLIAM H. GILL, Dem., Elizabeth. First Leg. Dist.: comprising 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 8th Wards of the city of Elizabeth. Pop., 13,798.

Mr. Gill is a native of Baltimore, Md., and is forty-seven years of age. He is at present the proprietor of the Sheridan House, Elizabeth, which he has made one of the best hotels in the State. Mr. Gill began life as a printer, and when yet a young man, was promoted to the editorial chairs of several important western newspapers. At the age of twenty-three he was unanimously elected secretary of the convention that formed the present constitution of Ohio and received the hearty endorsement of the public men of the

State for his energetic and unceasing efforts in that position. During the term of President Buchanan, Mr. Gill received a commission in the army and served for upwards of fourteen years. At the request of President Buchanan, Captain Gill started the Daily Herald at Leavenworth, Kansas, the first Democratic daily established in that State, and which enterprise was eminently successful, politically and financially. On the breaking out of the war Captain Gill was ordered to Cincinnati by President Lincoln, and was there placed in charge of public property, valued at $175,000,000. Thence he was ordered to New York and from there to Philadelphia,where he was placed in commnad of the Schuylkill Arsenal. On the issuing of the order that officers that had had five years service in the east should do duty in the west, Captain Gill was ordered to Fort Union, New Mexico, but as his private business affairs did not permit of his being transferred to a post so distant, he resigned his commission, receiving the highest testimonials for his services from Generals Sherman, Meade, Ingalls and others, besides complimentary documents and certificates from the Washington authorities.

1871. Dutcher, Dem., 1,505 ; maj., 297 ; vote polled, 2,513.
1872. Cooley, Rep., 1,441 ; maj., 43 ; vote polled, 2,839.
1873. Gill, Dem., 1,395 ; maj., 360 ; vote polled, 2,430.

Second District.

WILLIAM McKINLAY, Rep. ; Elizabeth. Second Leg. Dist. ; comprising 5th, 6th and 7th Wards of the city of Elizabeth, and townships of Linden, Cranford, Springfield and Union. Pop., 11,514.

Mr. McKinlay was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and is now in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He has been a resident of Elizabeth for some seven years, and resided for twenty-eight years previously in Alleghany Township, Venango County, Pa. Mr. McKinlay is not at present in business. He is now serving his third term in the Legislature. In the session of 1873 Mr. McKinlay was chairman of the committee on "Municipal Corporations" and member of that on "Treasurer's Accounts."

1871. McKinlay, Rep., 1,260 ; maj., 260 ; vote polled, 2,320.
1872. McKinlay, Rep., 1,502 ; maj., 421 ; vote polled, 2,583.
1873. McKinlay, Rep., 1,131 ; maj., 461 ; vote polled, 1,801.

Third District.

ELIAS R. POPE, Rep.; Plainfield. Third Leg. Dist.; comprising townships of Summit, New Providence, Plainfield, Westfield and Clark, and city of Rahway. Pop. 16,547.

Mr. Pope was born at Dunellen, N. J., and is thirty-seven years of age. He was formerly a dry goods merchant, but of late has devoted himself to banking and financial interests. He is treasurer of the Plainfield Dime Savings Institution, collector of Union county, director in First National Bank, the Merchants Fire Insurance company, and the Gas company, all of Plainfield. Besides these, Mr. Pope holds several positions of public and private trust. In the late election he received the largest majority ever given in the district.

1871. Lufberry, Rep., 1,703 ; maj., 179 ; vote polled, 3,227.
1872. Lufberry, Rep., 1,871 ; maj., 180; vote polled, 3,562.
1873. Pope, Rep., 1,552 ; maj., 342 ; vote polled, 2,762.

WARREN.

First District.

VALENTINE MUTCHLER, Dem.; Phillipsburg. First Leg. Dist.; comprising 1st, 2d and 3d wards of Phillipsburg, townships of Harmony, Franklin, Lopatcong, Greenwich, Washington and Washington Borough. Pop., 16,769.

Mr. Mutchler was born in Harmony, and is in the forty-seventh year of his age ; he is a contractor, engaged in building and constructing ; he was a councilman of the town of Phillipsburg for four years ; he was a captain in the 1st New Jersey volunteers, and major of the 11th New Jersey. In the legislature of 1873, Mr. Mutchler was a member of the committees on "Library," "Reform School for Boys" and "Militia."

1871. Mutchler, Dem., 1,530; maj., 266 ; vote polled, 2,794.
1872. Mutchler, Dem., 2,023; maj., 838 ; vote polled, 3,208.
1873. Mutchler, Dem., 438 ; no opposition.

Second District.

JOSEPH ANDERSON, Dem., Port Murray, Second Leg. Dist.; comprising the townships of Oxford, Hope, Mansfield, Knowlton, Blairstown, Belvidere, Pahaquarry, Hardwick, Independence, Frelinghuysen, and the borough of Hackettstown. Pop., 17,617.

Mr. Anderson was born at Anderson in the district which he now represents, and is in the fifty-first year of his age. He is by occupation a farmer, and is an ex-sheriff of Warren County. In the legislature of 1873, Mr. Anderson was a member of the committees on "Miscellaneous Business" and "Stationery."

1871. Silverthorn, Dem., 2,535 ; no opposition.
1872. Anderson, Dem., 2,079 ; maj., 672 ; vote polled, 3,476.
1873. Anderson, Dem., 718 ; no opposition.

SENATORS.

Cornish, Joseph B.	Warren.	Moore, William.	Atlantic.
Cutler, Augustus W.	Morris.	Newkirk, Isaac,	Salem.
Havens, J. G. W.	Ocean,	Potts, Frederick A.	Hunterdon.
Hendrickson, Wm. H.	Monmouth.	Sewell, William J.	Camden.
Hewitt, Charles,	Mercer.	Sheppard, Caleb H.	Cumberland
Hopkins, Samuel,	Gloucester.	Smith, Samuel T.	Sussex.
Hopper, John	Passaic,	Stone, J. Henry,	Union.
Jarrard, Levi D.	Middlesex.	Taylor, John W.	Essex.
Leaming, Richard S.	Cape May.	Thorn, Barton, V.	Burlington
Lydecker, Cornelius,	Bergen.	Wood, Elisha B.	Somerset.
McPherson,	Hudson.		

MEMBERS.

Adams, Joseph P.	Burlington.	Jones, Phineas,	Essex.
Albertson, Chalkley,	Camden.	Kirk, Wm. H.	Essex.
Anderson, Joseph	Warren.	Langley, Geo. B.	Cumberland
Baldwin, Aaron G.	Essex.	Lindsay, John N.	Mercer.
Bogert, John W,	Bergen.	Lonan, Edward M.	Ocean.
Borton, Geo. B.	Burlington.	Magee, Joseph C.	Middlesex.
Budd, Jacob Z.	Morris.	Marter, E. Budd.	Burlington.
Carpenter, John, jr.	Hunterdon.	McDonnell, Alexander,	Hudson.
Carpenter, Wm. B.	Salem.	McGill, Alexander T.	Hudson.
Carscallen, John D.	Hudson.	McKinley, Wm.	Union.
Carse, Geo. B.	Camden.	Morrow, Samuel,	Essex.
Cole, Wm. H.	Camden.	Mutchler, Valentine,	Warren.
Combs, Henry,	Hudson.	Patterson, Geo. W.	Monmouth.
Conover, Lemuel	Atlantic.	Pope, Elias R.	Union.
Cox, Townsend,	Burlington.	Rabe, Rudolph F.	Hudson.
Doremus, Elias O.	Essex.	Schenck, John G.	Somerset.
Dowdney, Lewis H.	Cumberland	Selleck, James K.	Hudson.
Eldridge, Obadiah,	Gloucester.	Sheeran, Patrick,	Hudson.
Fitzgerald, Julius C.	Essex.	Skellinger, Elias R.	Morris
Gifford, John B.	Monmouth.	Smith, Andrew J,	Mercer.
Gill, William H.	Union.	Sproul, John S.	Monmouth.
Hulsey, Moses E.	Essex.	Sutphen, Wm. P.	Somerset.
Hemmingway, DeW. C.	Gloucester.	TenBroeck, John F.	Middlesex.
Henry, David.	Passaic.	VanDeursen, John	Middlesex.
Henry, Thos. S.	Essex,	Vanderbilt, Geo. O.	Mercer.
Herring, Henry C.	Bergen.	VanNess, James T.	Essex.
Hobart, Garret A.	Passaic.	Ward, Frank M.	Sussex.
Hoppock, Wm. L.	Hunterdon.	Washburn, Richard C.	Hudson.
Howell, Wm. H.	Morris.	Young, Alexander,	Cape May.
Izard, Wm. H.	Salem,	Zeluff, John P.	Passaic.

Elective and Appointed State Officers

OF NEW JERSEY.

Governor—Joel Parker, D., Monmouth. Elected for three years. Term expires on Monday preceding third Tuesday in January, 1875.

Governor's Private Secretary—John A. Hall, D., Mercer. Appointed and commissioned by the Governor. Term of office three years.

Secretary of State—Henry C. Kelsey, D., Sussex. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by Senate. Term of office five years; expires April 6, 1876.

The Secretary of State is *ex-officio* Clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Clerk of the Court of Pardons, and Register of the Prerogative Court.

Assistant Secretary of State—Joseph D. Hall, R., Mercer. Appointed by Secretary of State and commissioned by the Governor. Term expires April 5, 1876.

Treasurer—Josephus Sooy, jr., R., Burlington. Elected annually by the legislature. Term expires March 18, 1874.

Comptroller—Albert L. Runyon, R., Middlesex. Elected by the legislature. Term of office three years; expires April 6, 1874.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund—Barker, Gummere, R., Mercer. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office three years; expires April, 3, 1876.

Philemon Dickinson, Mercer, *vice* Peter D. Vroom deceased.

Chancellor—Thedore Runyon, D., Essex. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office seven years; expires May 1, 1880.

Vice-Chancellor—Amzi Dodd, R., Essex. Appointed by the Chancellor and commissioned by the Governor. Term of office seven years; expires May 2, 1878.

Clerk in Chancery—Henry S. Little, D., Monmouth. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office five years; expires March 17, 1876.

Chancery Reporter—Charles E. Green, R., Mercer. Appointed by the Chancellor. Term of office five years; expires May 31, 1877.

Attorney General—Robert Gilchrist, D., Hudson. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office five years; expires January 19, 1875.

Chief Justice—Mercer Beasley, D., Mercer. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office seven years; expires March 8, 1878.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Benjamin F. Lee, D., Camden. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office five years; expires November 2, 1877.

Justices Supreme Court—Bennett VanSyckel, D., Hunterdon. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office seven years; expires March 15, 1876.

Edward W. Scudder, D., Mercer. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office seven years; expires March 23, 1876.

Joseph D. Bedle, D., Hudson. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office seven years; expires March 8, 1878.

Vancleve Dalrimple, R., Morris. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office seven years; expires February 8, 1880.

George S. Woodhull, R., Camden. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, Term of office seven years; expires February 28, 1880.

David A. Depue, R., Essex. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office seven years; expires Nov. 15, 1880.

Law Reporter—Garret D. W. Vroom, D. Appointed by the Justices of the Supreme Court. Term of office five years; appointed November Term, 1873.

Judges Court of Errors and Appeals.—*Caleb S. Green, R., Mercer. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Term of office 6 years; expires April 7, 1874.

Edmund L. B. Wales, D., Cape May. Term expires March 19, 1875.

John Clement, D., Camden. Term expires, March 18, 1876.

Francis S. Lathrop, D., Morris. Term expires, March 9, 1877.

Amzi Dodd, R., Essex. Term expires, March 22, 1878.

Samuel Lilly, D, Hunterdon. Term expires March 27, 1879.

Commissioners of Pilotage—Andrew J. Drake, D., Essex. Term expires April 5, 1874.

* Appointed 1873 to fill unexpired term of Hon. Chas. S. Olden.

William S. Horner, D., Monmouth. Term expires April 5, 1874.

Thomas B. Endicott, R. Atlantic. Term expires April 5, 1874.

Henry W. Miller, R., Morris. Term expires April 2, 1875.

Thomas S. Negus, D., Hudson. Term expires March 2, 1875.

David Cox, R., Hudson. Term expires March 26, 1876.

George W. Johnson, D., Monmouth. Term expires March 20, 1876.

Appointed by Governor and confirmed by Senate.

State Prison Keeper—Charles Wilson, R., Camden. Elected annually by joint meeting.

Supervisors—William R. Murphy, D., Burlington. Appointed by Governor, Attorney General, Chancellor and Chief Justice. Term of office three years; expires May 7, 1875,

The State Treasurer and Comptroller are *ex officio* Supervisors.

Inspectors—Frank H. Taylor, R., Mercer; William A. Pierce, R., Middlesex; Henry L. Butler, R., Passaic; William E. Layton, R., Essex; Alexander Jacobus, R., Hudson. Elected annually by joint meeting.

Board of Visitors Agricultural College—1st Dist., Jonathan Ingham, Chalkley Albertson; 2d Dist., William Parry, William R. McIlvain; 3d Dist., William A. Newell, Henry K. How; 4th Dist., Joseph Thompson, William H. Janeway; 5th Dist., Henry C. Pitney, John Steele; 6th Dist., Francis H. Dawes, William M. Force; 7th Dist., Abraham H. Duryee, Peter Henderson.

State Director—James J. Allen, R., Burlington. Elected annually by joint meeting.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Ellis A. Apgar. Mercer. Appointed by the State Board of Education.

Surveyor General of East Jersey—Stephen V. R. Paterson, Perth Amboy.

Surveyor General of West Jersey—Franklin Woolman, Burlington.

State Librarian—James S. McDanolds, R., Sussex. Elected by joint meeting. Term of office three years; expires March 17, 1875.

State Board of Education—Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, the Trustees and Treaurer of the Normal School.

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of Assembly, Attorney General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General and Comptroller.

Court of Pardons—Governor, Chancellor, and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Clerk—Secretary of State.

Bank Commissioners—Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund—Barker Gummere, Philemon Dickinson.

Commissioners on Riparian Rights—Francis S. Lathrop, Charles S. Olden, Thomas McKeon, Bennington F. F. Randolph.

Commissioners of Fisheries—Benjamin P. Howell, John H. Slack, Jacob R. Shotwell.

Commissioners to build the Morris Plains Lunatic Asylum—F. S. Lathrop, Beach Vanderpool, Samuel Lilley, Anthony Reckless, Franklin F. Westcott.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Officers of State Prison.

Keeper—Charles Wilson.
Supervisors—William R. Murphy, Albert L. Runyon, Josephus Sooy, jr.
Inspectors—Frank H. Taylor, Henry L. Butler, Alex. Jacobus, William A. Pierce, William E. Layton.
Physician—W. W. L. Phillips.
Clerk—Robert B. Bonney.

Trustees of State Normal School.

President—William A. Whitehead.
Secretary—Charles E. Elmer.
Treasurer—Elias Cook.
Principal—Lewis D. Johnson.
Charles E. Elmer, Esq.; Richard M. Acton, Esq.; John McClean, D.D., L,L.D.; Thomas D. Armstrong; Benjamin Williamson, Esq.; Robert Allen, jr.; Thomas Laurence, Esq., Rynier H. Veghte, Esq.; John M. Howe, M.D.; Rodman M. Price; William A. Whitehead, William H. Steele, D.D.; Hon. Bennington F. Randolph; Charles K Imbrie, D.D.; Ellis A. Apgar, State Superintenddent is, ex officio, a member.

Officers of Soldiers Home at Newark.

Managers—Hon. Marcus L. Ward, Hon. R. H. Veghte, Hon. W. A. Newell, Hon. C. S. Olden, Hon. Daniel Haines, Col. E. H. Wright.
President Board of Managers—Hon. R. H. Veghte.
Treasurer—Hon. Marcus L. Ward.
Secretary—Hon. Daniel Haines.
Surgeon and Commandant—Col. A. N. Dougherty.
Superintendent—Maj. Wm. Wakenshaw.
Chaplain—Rev. Isaac Tuttle.
Matron—Mrs. Wm. Wakenshaw.

Officers of State Lunatic Asylum.

Superintendent—Horace A. Buttolph.
Assistant Physician—John W. Ward.
2d Assistant Physician—John G. Schenck.
Steward—Caleb Sager.
Matron—Mary Tabor.
Treasurer—Jasper S. Scudder.

Managers—Alexander Wurts, of Hunterdon, President; Caleb S. Green, of Trenton, Secretary; Henry R. Kennedy, of Warren; Moses Bigelow, of Essex; John Vought, of Monmouth; Samuel M. Hamill, Charles Hewitt; James B. Coleman, of Mercer; Garrett S. Cannon, of Burlington; William Elmer of Cumberland.

Officers of Soldiers' Children's Home.

President—Mrs. William L. Dayton.

Secretary—Miss Mary Abbott.

Treasurer—Miss M. A. Hall.

Directors—Mrs. J. Howell, Mrs. William L. Dayton, Miss Mary Abbott, Mrs. G. Rusling, Miss E. P. Corson, Mrs. C. P. Smith, Mrs. Dr. Hodge, Miss M. A. Hall, Mrs. L. C. Moyer, Mrs. George S. Green.

State Industrial School for Girls.

Trustees—President, Samuel Allinson, Yardville; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel L. Bailey, Trenton; Matthew Mitchell, Morristown; Rudolphus Bingham, Camden; Charles H. O'Neill, Jersey City.

Lady Managers—Mrs. Olivia S. Fuller, Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, Miss Margaretta Potts, Trenton; Mrs. Rebecca A. Colson, Woodbury; Miss Sarah E. Hayes, Summit; Miss Sarah E. Webb, Elizabeth.

Matron—Mrs. Harriet F Perry.
School located at Trenton.

State Reform School for Boys.

Board of Control—Governor, Chancellor and Chief Justice.

Trustees—Daniel Haines, President, John D. Buckelew, Secretary, David Ripley, Anthony Reckless, Samuel Allinson, Nathan T. Stratton.

Superintendent—L. H. Sheldon.
School located at Jamesburg, Middlesex county.

Department of Public Instruction.

Apportionment of the State School Moneys for the School year commencing September 1st, 1873.

Amount of State Appropriation, - - - - $100,000 00
Amount of Two Mill Tax, - - - - - - - 1,207,331 00
Number of children between 5 and 18 years of age according to School Census of 1872, 279,149
Amount apportioned to each child from the State Appropriation, - - - - - - .358232
Amount apportioned to each child from the two Mill Tax, - - - - - - - 4.325041

Counties.	No children accord'g to school census of 1872.	Apportionment from State Appropriation of $100,000.	Apportionment from two Mill Tax.	Total Apportionment.
ATLANTIC,	4,684	$1,677 97	$20,258 49	$21,936 46
BERGEN,	9,011	3,228 03	38,972 95	42,200 98
BURLINGTON	16,373	5,865 32	70,813 90	76,679 22
CAMDEN,	12,970	4,646 26	56,095 79	60,742 05
CAPE MAY,	2,552	914 21	11,037 50	11,951 71
CUMBERLAND	10,161	3,640 00	43,946 75	47,586 75
ESSEX,	40,150	14,383 00	173,650 42	188,033 42
GLOUCESTER,	7,347	2,631 93	31,776 08	34,408 01
HUDSON,	44,681	16,006 14	193,247 18	209,253 32
HUNTERDON,	10,850	3,886 81	46,926 70	50,813 51
MERCER,	14,138	5,064 68	61,147 44	66,212 12
MIDDLESEX,	13,386	4,795 29	57,895 00	62,690 29
MONMOUTH,	14,943	5,353 05	64,629 09	69,982 14
MORRIS,	13,085	4,687 46	56,593 17	61,280 63
OCEAN,	4,484	1,606 31	19,393 49	20,999 80
PASSAIC,	14,926	5,346 96	64,555 57	69,902 53
SALEM,	7,428	2,660 94	32,126 41	34,787 35
SOMERSET,	7,567	2,710 74	32,727 59	35,438 33
SUSSEX,	7,729	2,768 77	33,428 24	36,197 01
UNION,	12,126	4,343 92	52,445 45	56,789 37
WARREN,	10,558	3,782 21	45,663 79	49,446 00
Total,	279,149	$100,000 00	$1,207,331 00	$1,307,331 00

Financial Summary for year ending August 31, 1873.

Amount of State Appropriations, - - - - - -	$1,307,331 00
" Township School Tax, - - - - - -	51,313 33
" Inst. of Surplus Revenue, - - - - -	35,363 30
" Dist. Tax for Teachers' Salaries, - - - -	442,345 48
" " " Building Purposes, - - -	660,715 32
Total, - - - - - - - - - - -	$2,497,068 34

General Summary of Statistics.

Present value of School Property.	$5,554,828
Total School Census.	286,444
Average Time Schools are kept open, 9 months, 13 days.	
No. of Children enrolled in the Public Schools.	179,443
" " " attending Private Schools.	36,163
" " " " no School,	69,229
" Male Teachers in the State,	907
" Female " " "	2,224
Average Salary paid to Male Teachers per month.	$65 92
" " " Female " " "	36 61
No. of School Districts in the State,	1,367
" " Buildings " "	1,480
" " Departments " "	2,641
No. of New School Houses erected during the year.	83
" School Houses enlarged.	96
Average value of the School Houses in the State.	$4,822
No. of School Houses valued at over $20,000 each.	62
" Certificates granted during the year.	1,536
Per cent. of Applicants for Certificates rejected.	.19

County Superintendents of New Jersey.

COUNTY.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRES.
Atlantic,	George B. Wright	Mays Landing.
Bergen,	E. E. Vreeland	Hackensack.
Burlington,	Walter A. Barrows,	Mount Holly.
Camden,	F. R. Brace,	Blackwoodtown
Cape May,	Maurice Beesley,	Dennisville.
Cumberland.	R. L. Howell,	Millville.
Essex,	Charles M. Davis,	Bloomfield.
Gloucester,	William Milligan,	Woodbury.
Hudson,	William L. Dickinson,	Jersey City.
Hunterdon,	C. S. Conkling,	Frenchtown,
Mercer,	William J. Gibby,	Princeton.
Middlesex,	Ralph Willis,	Spotswood.
Monmouth,	Samuel Lockwood,	Freehold,
Morris,	John R. Runyon,	Morristown.
Ocean,	Edward M. Lonan,	Forked River.
Passaic,	J. C. Cruikshank,	Little Falls.
Salem,	William H. Reed,	Woodstown.
Somerset,	Elias W. Rarick,	Somerville.
Sussex,	E. A. Stiles,	Deckertown.
Union,	N. W. Pease,	Elizabeth.
Warren,	Ephraim Dietrich,	Columbia.

ELIAS A. APGAR,

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

National Guard of New Jersey.

Commander-in-Chief.

Joel Parker,.....Freehold.

Staff of Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General

William S. Stryker,.....Brigadier Gen., Trenton.

Quarter Master General.

Lewis Perrine,.....Brig. Gen. and Bt. Major Gen. Trenton.

Surgeon General

Theodore R. Varick,.....Brig. Gen., Jersey City.

Inspector General.

J. Augustus Fay, Jr.,.....Brig. Gen., Elizabeth.

Judge Advocate General.

Frederick A. De Mott,.....Colonel, Morristown.

Assistant Adjutant General.

S. Meredith Dickinson, ...Colonel, Trenton.

Aides-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief.

Francis Price.....Bt. Brig. Gen., Ramseys.
John A. Wildrick, ...Lieut. Colonel, Washington.
William R. Murphy,.....Colonel, Bordentown.

Officers by Brevet.

Robert F. Stockton,.....Bt. Maj. Gen., Trenton.
Theodore Runyon,.....Bt. Maj. Gen., Newark.
Lewis Perrine,..... Bt. Maj. Gen., Trenton.

Commander of Division.

Gershom Mott,..... Maj. Gen., Bordentown.
Daniel Loder,.....Col. & Asst. Adj't Gen., Trenton.

Commander 1st Brigade.

Joseph W. Plume,.....Brig. Gen., Newark.
Alfred F. Munn,.. Lieut. Col. & Asst. Adj't Gen. Newark.

Commander 2d Brigade.

Uriah De Hart,.....Brig. Gen., New Brunswick.
R. W. Weston, Lieut. Col. & Asst. Adj't Gen. New Brunswick

First Brigade.

James Peckwell, - - - Colonel 1st Regiment, Newark.
William Allen. " 2d " "
Dudley S. Steele, " 4th " Jersey City,
Levi R. Barnard, " 5th " Newark.
B. Franklin Hart,, - Major 1st Battalion, Hoboken.
James V. Moore, " 2d " Leonia.
George Kahlert, Captain Battery A, Weehawken.

Second Brigade.

J. Madison Drake, Colonel 3d Regiment, Elizabeth.
William J. Sewell, Col. & Bt. Maj.Gen. 6th Reg. Camden.
Ashbel W. Angel, Colonel 7th Regiment, Lambertville
Edward M. DuBois, Major 4th Battalion, Bridgeton.
Emmor D. French, Captain Battery A. Camden.
John A. Engel; Cavalry, Company A. Elizabeth.
Isaac Rouner, Cavalry, Company B. Trenton.
George B. Carse, Colonel 8th Regiment, (colored Infantry,) Camden.

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The National Guard of New Jersey is limited by the "Act" for its organization to sixty companies of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and six companies of cavalry. The legislature of 1873 authorised the mustering of ten companies of colored infantry in addition to the above force. Each company is given five hundred dollars per annum by the State, for its support, which must cover all expenses of clothing, drill room and armory rent, and in lieu of any direct pay such as is given in other states for military service. Each company must muster at least forty enlisted men, or it is disbanded immediately, to make room for new organizations.

Quartermaster General's Department.

The Quartermaster-General of the State ranks as Brigadier General and receives his appointment under the Constitution from the Governor, and constitutes one of the general staff of the Commander-in-Chief. Through his department are provided the quarters and transportation of the state troops; storage and transportation for all supplies; clothing, camp and garrison equipage; fuel, forage, straw, material for bedding and stationery. He is Commissary of Subsistence, and has the furnishing of subsistence and supplies to State troops when in service, as well as medical and hospital supplies, and as Ordnance Officer has charge of all ordnance and ordnance stores.

During the existence of the rebellion the duties of the department assumed such extensive proportions as to require a part of the time a clerical force of six clerks and three messengers, but which has now been reduced to two clerks.

The Quarter-Master General has also charge of the State Arsenal, and furnishes Ordnance and Ordnance stores for military purposes. Under this head is comprehended all cannon and artillery carriages and equipments, all apparatus and machines for service and manœuvres of artillery, small arms and accoutrements and horse equipments, ammunition, tools, and materials for the ordnance service, horse medicines, and all horse equipments whatever for the light artillery. In this branch are employed a military storekeeper and four persons to assist him in discharging the duties of the position.

In accordance with the law, "upon the application of the commandant of any corps of the National Guard, who are uniformed according to law, he is required to furnish from the State Arsenal, when in his opinion they can be spared with out manifest injury to the service of this State and of the United States, the number and kind of arms and equipments suited to the corps, upon being first satisfied that the said corps is provided with a proper depository for such arms and equipments, first requiring the commanding officers of the company to give bond, with sufficient security, that the same shall not be loaned, nor suffered to go out of the possession of the Company and shall be kept in good order and returned to the State Arsenal, when he shall so require." Upon due requisition he is empowered "to furnish such arms, ordnance and accoutrements, equipments or implements therewith, ammunition, tents, camp equipage

or other state property, and such subsistence and forage, to conform, as nearly as may be, to the rations and forage prescribed for the armies of the United States, to be issued in kind, as may be required at any time for the use and supply of the State forces, at any parade, encampment or station, or as may be required by them when in actual service."

The ordnance consists of two Billinghurst and Requa Batteries, twelve Light Napoleon Bronze Guns, 4 inch ; four Bronze three and a half inch guns, smooth bore ; four James guns, three and a half inch. rifled ; fourteen Griffin guns, three inch rifled ; two Bronze guns, French, six-pounders ; one bronze gun, French, of the date of 1756 ; two bronze guns, English four-pounders, and two iron guns, six pounders, making a total of forty-three guns ; also thirty-four gun carriages and limbers, thirty-three caissons, six battery wagons, six traveling forges, and 19,109 small arms of all kinds, 1169 tents, besides a large lot of accoutrements, camp and garrison equipage, and other military stores, the property of the State.

Clerks, Surrogates, Sheriffs and Prosecutors.

Counties.	CLERKS.	SURROGATES.	SHERIFFS.	PROSECUTORS.
Atlantic,	Christopher N. Rape,	Solomon R. Devinney,	Samuel V. Adams,	Albert H. Slape.
Bergen,	Thomas W. Demarest,	Isaac Wortendyke,	David A. Pell,	Abraham D. Campbell,
Burlington,	Richard B. Naylor,	William J. Emley,	David L. Hall,	Charles E. Hendrickson,
Camden,	John W. Cain,	David B. Brown,	Henry Fredericks,	Richard S. Jenkins,
Cape May,	Jonathan Hand,	Jonathan F. Leaming,	Nelson T. Eldridge,	James R. Hoagland,
Cumberland,	Daniel Sharp,	Edward White,	James L. Wilson,	James R. Hoagland,
Essex,	Joseph Banks Bedford,	Geo. D. Moore,	James Peckwell,	Gustavus N. Abeel,
Gloucester,	S. Paul Loudenslager,	W. Harrison Livermore	Henry C. Garrison,	Joshua S. Thompson,
Hudson,	John Kennedy,	Robert McCague, jr.,	John Reinhardt,	Abraham Q. Garretson,
Hunterdon,	Moses K. Everitt,	Robert J. Gilgore,	John P. Rittenhouse,	Octavius P. Chamberlin,
Mercer,	Randolph H. Moore,	John H. Scudder,	Benjamin F. Walton,	Mercer Beasley, jr.,
Middlesex,	Charles S. Hill,	William Reilley, jr.,	John D. Buckelew,	Abraham V. Schenck,
Monmouth,	Thomas V. Arrowsmith,	A. R. Throckmorton,	Samuel T. Hendrickson,	William H. Conover, jr.,
Morris,	William McCarty,	Edwin E. Willis,	Jesse Hoffman,	Fred. A. DeMott,
Ocean,	William A. Crane,	John H. Gulick,	Thomas S. Hulit,	Thomas W. Middleton.
Passaic,	James H. Blauvelt,	Isaac Van Wagoner,	John Allen,	John Hopper.
Salem,	Jacob M. Lippincott,	Samuel P. Allen,	John Hires,	Albert H. Slape,
Somerset,	William Ross, jr.	Fred'k J. Frelinghuysen,	James Bergen,	John A. Voorhees,
Sussex,	Peter A. Van Sickle,	Charles Roe,	William E. Ross,	Lewis Van Blarcom,
Union,	Henry R. Cannon,	Addison Clark,	Seth B. Ryder,	J. Augustus Fay, jr.
Warren,	James Simerson,	William M. Maberry,	Henry Winter,	Joseph Vleit.

Essex—Julius Stapff, Register of Deeds.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Atlantic	14,163	11,786	8,961	8,726					
Bergen	31,033	21,618	14,725	13,223	22,412	18,138	16,603	15,156	12,601
Burlington	53,774	49,730	43,203	32,831	31,107	28,822	21,979	21,521	18,095
Camden	46,206	34,457	25,422						
Cape May	8,529	7,130	6,133	5,324	4,936	4,265	3,632	3,066	2,571
Cumberland	34,688	22,605	17,189	14,374	14,093	12,668	12,670	9,529	8,248
Essex	143,907	98,877	73,959	41,621	41,914	30,793	25,984	22,269	17,785
Gloucester	21,527	18,444	14,655	15,438	28,431	23,071	19,741	16,115	13,363
Hudson	139,288	62,747	21,822	9,183					
Hunterdon	36,961	33,654	28,990	24,789	31,060	28,513	24,556	21,261	20,153
Mercer	46,470	37,419	27,992	21,502					
Middlesex	45,057	31,812	28,635	21,893	23,157	21,470	20,381	17,890	15,956
Monmouth	46,316	39,346	30,313	32,909	29,233	25,038	22,150	19,872	16,918
Morris	43,161	34,677	30,158	25,844	23,666	21,368	21,828	17,750	16,216
Ocean	12,658	11,176	10,032						
Passaic	46,468	29,013	22,569	16,731					
Salem	23,951	22,458	19,467	16,024	14,155	14,022	12,761	11,371	10,137
Somerset	23,514	22,057	19,692	17,455	17,689	16,506	14,725	12,815	12,296
Sussex	23,168	23,846	22,989	21,770	20,316	32,752	25,549	22,531	19,500
Union	41,891	27,780							
Warren	34,419	28,133	22,358	20,366	18,627				
	907,149	672,035	489,555	373,306	320,823	277,426	245,562	211,149	184,139

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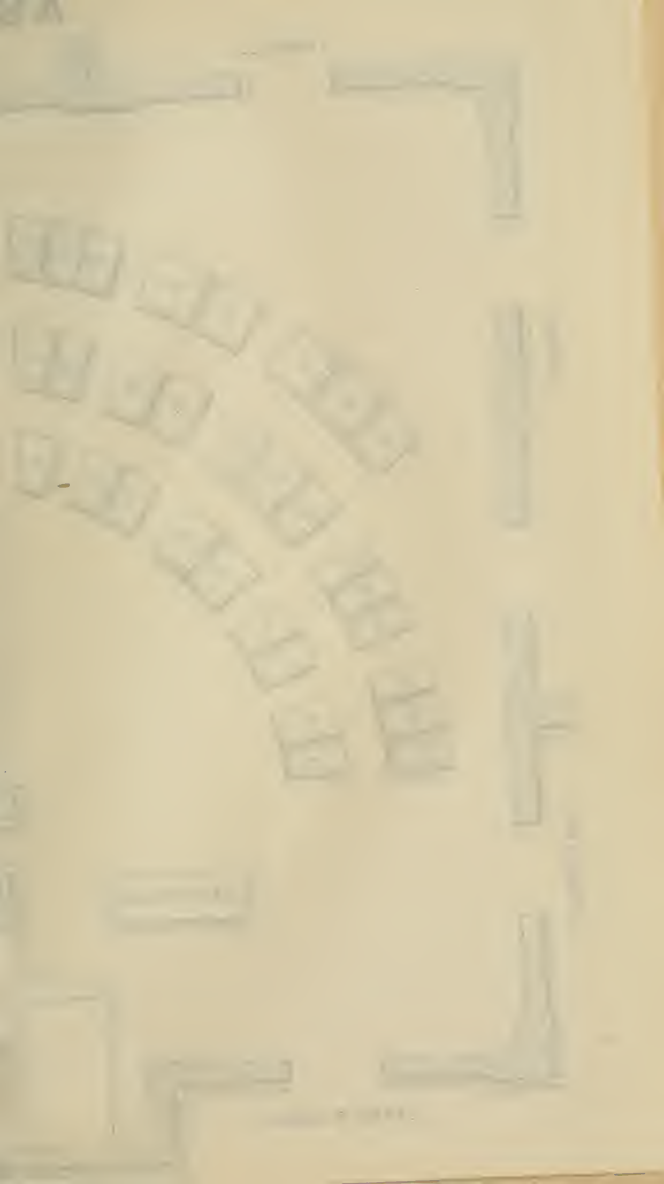

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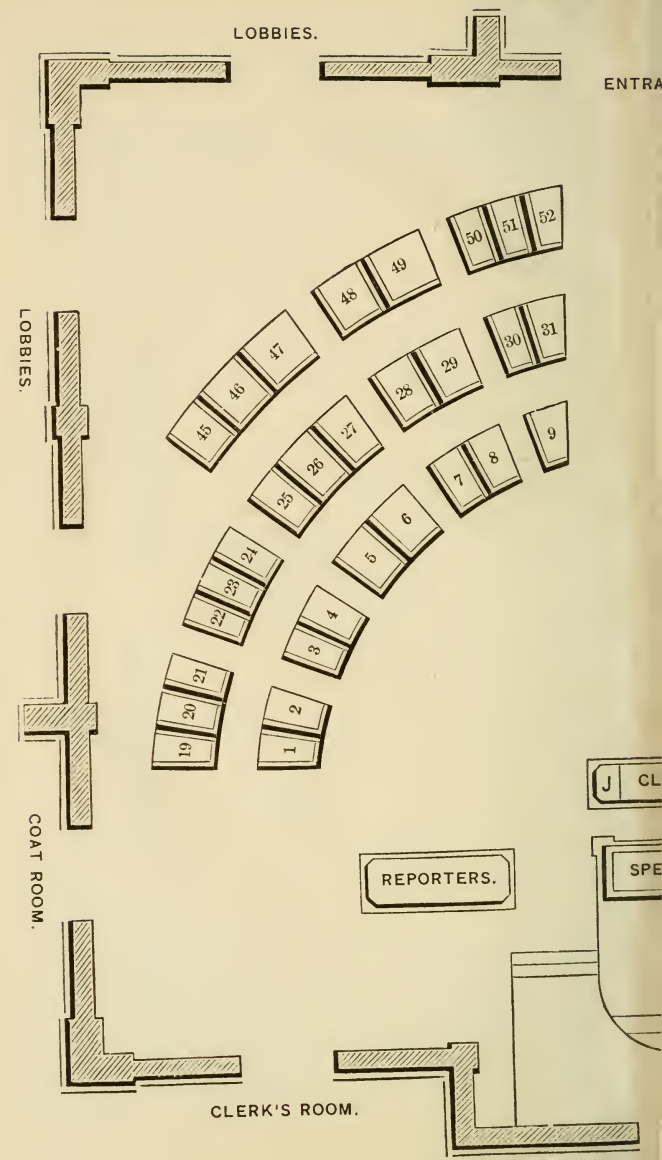
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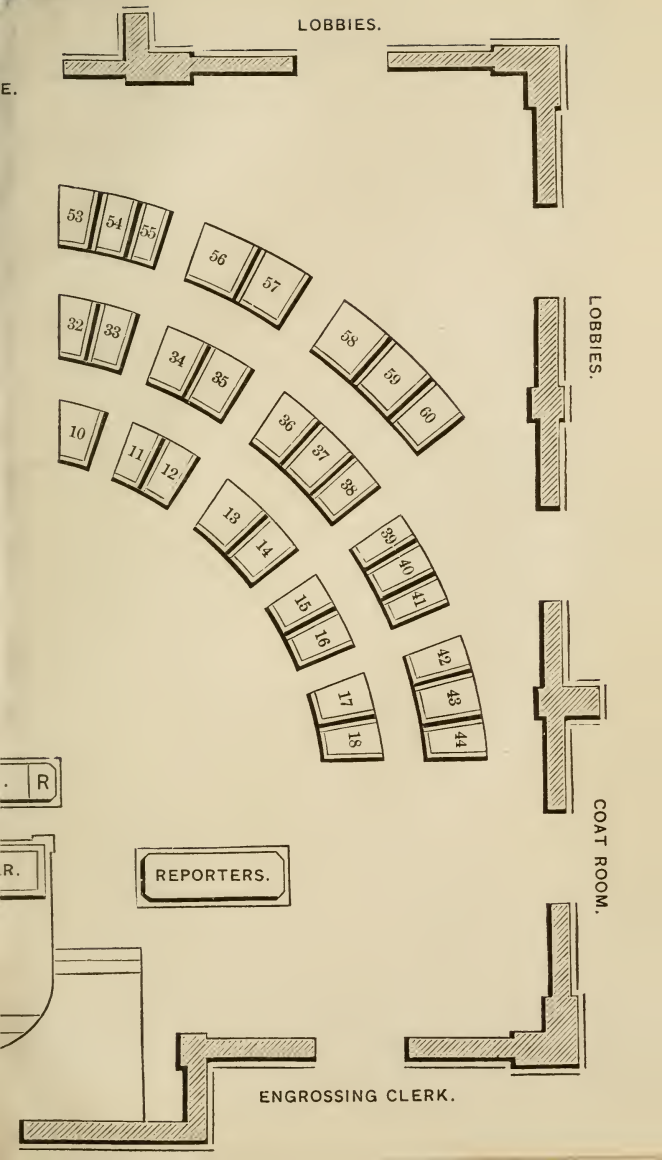
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